THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 107. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

SHIPWRECKED.

A Fearful Story of Disaster, Destitution, and Death—Loss of the Whaling Schooner Susan B. Smith—Twenty-two Persons Drowned—The Survivors, and How They Fared.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Courant, Nov. 1.

Our brief despatches by cable concerning the loss of the whaling schooner Susan N. Smith, of Boston, in August last, have been published, and none of the foreign papers have given more than a brief account of the disaster. Captain Job P. Rounseville, master of the vessel, has arrived in this city, and is now stopping with his brother-in-law, James L. Chapman, Esq., No. 251 Asylum avenue. From him we have a full and complete narrative of the terrible occurrence, which is one of the most remarkable cases of shipwreck on record. The schooner sailed from Boston on the 29th of February, 1868, on a general whaling voyage in the Atlantic Ocean. She was a stanch, thorough-built craft, capable of encountering the roughest weather.

MRS. ROUNSEVILLE AND CHILDREN.

Mrs. Rounseville, with her two children, a bright little girl of eight years and a promising boy of six, had frequently visited in Hartford, during the absence of her husband, at Mr. Chapman's, and very many people upon the hill made her acquaintance and formed a most favorable impression of her character. She was here during last spring, and on the 20th of April left on a vessel belonging to Elisha T. Smith & Co., for Barbadoes, where she was to meet her husband and join him in his voyage. She reached there on the 13th of May, and on that very day, only two hours after her arrival, her husband's vessel came into port and soon the family was united. Setting sail from Barbadoes, with officers and crew to the number of twenty-four, Mrs. Rounseville and children making twenty-seven persons in all on board, the vessel proceeded to the island of Dominique; but nothing of special account transpired until the hour of the dreadful catastrophe came.

A TORNADO.

On the 2[illegible]th of August the wind had been blowing fresh, and continued into the night; but it was nothing like a gale of wind. At 2 o'clock the next night so severe was the tempest that all hands were called to close reef the sails, which was done speedily. Half an hour later the wind blew a perfect hurricane; yet under close sail the vessel was kept off before it, and plunged madly through the heavy sea, the high-rolling waves making clear over her decks and sweeping every portable thing away. At 3 o'clock the gale, still growing more furious, tore the sails from their fastenings as if they were paper balloons, and, at the same time, a heavy sea washed the decks from stem to stern again, and every small boat was carried into the ocean. The vessel then ran under bare poles until about 4 o'clock, when she "broached to"—that is, came to the wind—the man at the wheel evidently losing all control of the helm. He had been obliged to steer by the wind, as the compass in the midst of the gale gave no direction whatever, but constantly whirled around and around. This was the critical time. Could the original course have been taken the struggling vessel might have rode out the storm in safety, but the fatal turn of the wheel had lost control of everything, and it was now life or death—an earnest struggle to save in the face of overwhelming disadvantages.

THE CAPTAIN'S EFFORTS.

Captain Rounseville had left his wife and children in the cabin when first his services were required upon deck, but he had no fear then that the vessel would be wrecked. He realized the severity of the storm, but had confidence in his vessel, and so long as she was kept steady with the wind he apprehended no danger. The "broaching to" was not looked for; it came suddenly, and then there was desperate work to do. Just as soon as this took place the high sea buried the vessel's rail some two or three feet under water. Captain Rounseville immediately seized an axe and went forward to cut away the foremast, in order that the vessel might right up. After cutting the rigging all clear, he found the mast would not fall and commenced cutting that, but had not given more than two or three blows before the schooner began to go over gradually, and in half a minute, at the longest, the masts were lying upon the water, the vessel was clear over. At this time the wind was blowing like a hurricane and roared like heavy thunder. The sea was chopping ugly and dashing in wildly from all quarters. The going over and all was so quickly done that the captain could not change his position to get aft where his wife and children and most of his crew were; for, as soon as the masts touched the water, the vessel settled down bodily, and he was washed away from the foremast. After being in the water two or three minutes—most of the time under—he washed against the rigging of the mainmast and caught there, getting badly hurt on the breast as he brought up heavily against the spar. He got on to the rigging at the top of the mast, by crawling through the rattlings, and there found nearly the whole crew and the officers collected, and holding on to ropes and chains. While there he secured himself with a rope, and the first mate did the same.

TWENTY FEET UNDER WATER.

Here were twenty or more men in the rigging. Just as the captain and mate had got secured a very heavy sea swept over the ill-fated schooner and buried the mast fifteen or twenty feet under water. Captain Rounseville says that he thinks he was under water at least a minute; he came up strangled and gasping, and when he could look about him he found that all were gone except himself and the mate. Another furious sea swept over and broke their fastenings, and both went under water. The captain does not know how long he was buried, but he never expected to rise again, though his head struck against something, and he found he was in the rigging at the end of the mast, and by clinching in between the cross-trees he secured himself again. Here he saw the mate trying to get hold of some portion of the rigging, but he didn't succeed, and the poor fellow dropped away and was never seen again.

MORE MEN DISCOVERED.

Captain Rounesvile also found here one of the crew who had been washed away, holding on to the rigging, and an hour later another man swam up and got hold of the mast. When daylight came two men were discovered sitting on the vessel's bow. These men had been in the forecastle, and when the schooner went over got out, and as the mast broke secured a place to hold on until the hull partially righted. At about half past 7 o'clock one of the officers came in swimming and got on the deck, but, after speaking a few words to those on the bow, laid down and immediately died from exhaustion. He had been in the water about three hours, and was naked and chilled. At about the same time one of the men found on the mast left and succeeded in getting on board the vessel, the only portion of which out of water was a part of the port bow. The other man in the rigging was washed away and drowned.

THE CAPTAIN GETS ON BOARD.

Now left alone on the mast, Captain Rounseville found it exceedingly difficult to sustain himself. Every sea that washed over the prostrate spar buried him from two to ten feet under water, barely giving him time to catch breath as each rolling wave in turn covered him. So often were these seas upon him that three or four times a minute he was under water and the waves dashed against him with terrific force. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the mast slewed around and the men on the vessel got a rope to him, and by its aid he was drawn on board to keep company with the other survivors there awaiting their fate.

THIRTY HOURS MORE.

Nothing of special interest occurred during the following thirty hours; all this time, through the dismal watches of the night, the rescued, but not saved men, held firmly to their places, hoping for help on the coming day. On Monday afternoon another of the crew swam towards the vessel and joined the vessel, now five in all. He was seen for two hours before he came up, and was floating on a cabin door, on which he had been for thirty-six hours. All that these men had to hold them was a portion of the rail, about six feet long and eight inches wide. Here they sat, with their feet on the sides, making fast to each other.

GOING TO THE CABIN.

On Wednesday, the condition of the weather and the vessel was such that the captain was able to go to the cabin. He had hoped that he might learn something of the fate of his loved ones, and it was also desirable that something to eat or drink should be found, if anything remained, but the cabin had been washed completely out, and neither the bodies were discovered nor could anything be got to appease hunger or thirst. This was a bitter disappointment, for it had been believed that when the cabin could be explored, provisions would be obtained, and it had now been four days since a particle of food had been eaten or a drop of fresh water tasted. It was with heavy hearts that the sufferers returned to their narrow sitting place on the rail, with but little hope left to encourage them. One ray of hope came, however, as a barrel was discovered floating out of the vessel. Thinking that it might contain provisions of some sort, two of the men started for it, and after two hours' steady work in the water, secured it, but found to their disappointment that it was a barrel of epsom salts.

VESSELS IN SIGHT.

All through the week the captain and his four companions clung to the wreck—eight days without food or water. There is hardly another such a case on record. The testimony of all is that the thought of food scarcely entered their minds, but their burning thirst nearly drove them to distraction. Eight days without a drop of water! What a miracle of suffering! What heroism that can outlive such a terrible ordeal! It came to be, through this dreadful parching, that neither one could talk. Each tongue was swollen and hung without the mouth. As it touched the roof of the mouth it glued there and scaled off in large flakes. Such suffering as was experienced cannot be described. It was fearful beyond telling. On Sunday morning the first sail that had been in sight since the disaster occurred appeared, some distance off—too far off to be attracted. The little hope that was excited suddenly departed as the whitened sail were lost to view in the distance. But two hours later another vessel came in sight, about three miles off, and here was new hope to the wretched men; but the vessel passed on, unattracted by the low lines of the wreck.

DELIVERANCE AT LAST.

These two last sad disappointments led to the raising of a signal of distress, and an old blue coat was hoisted. At about four o'clock in the afternoon another vessel appeared about four miles off to the windward, and before dark the captain of this vessel, Captain Oxley, of the ship Flatworth, *en route* from China to London, discovered the wreck, and by dark had got within one hundred yards of it. He got out a boat and sent it alongside. Captain Rounseville and his companions were so weak that they could not stand, and by another day, at the longest, must have perished, and as the boat came up they slid into it helplessly and were taken to the Flatworth, where every attention was paid them by the kind-hearted Englishman in command. When taken off two of the sailors were entirely naked, as they had been during the whole week. The sun had blistered them, as it had the captain and the others. All were the merest skeletons. Captain Rounseville, who weighed before the wreck 190 pounds, had lost nearly ninety pounds in his eight days of suffering. A teaspoonful of brandy was given each one to start with, but even this was too much for their shattered systems, and very soon after reaching the ship all were unconscious, and remained in that state for two days. On reaching London the survivors were removed to the Sailors' Home, in Well street, where they met with every attention. As soon as he was able Captain Rounseville published a card of thanks to Captain Oxley, and took measures to communicate his gallant conduct to the American Consul, through whom the Government will be advised, and will undoubtedly make some suitable acknowledgment.

THE LOST AND SAVED.

The following is the only published list of the lost and saved, and does not include, by name, those of the crew who were foreigners:—

Lost.

Mrs. Rounseville and two children, Mattapoisett, Mass.
George W. Fox, first mate, Milton, Mass.
Josiah W. Bates, second mate, Sandwich, Mass.
Joseph Young, boat steerer, Princeton, Mass.
William O. Eager, New Hampshire.
Edward Roberts, Lancaster, England.
Frank Hussey, Beverly, Massachusetts.
Henry W. Bolles, Hartford, Conn.
Edward Bedell, Somerville, Mass.
Hugh Cameron, Nova Scotia.
Joseph Vartlett, New York city.
Isaac Aiken, New Hampshire.
And eight others, residence unknown, all foreigners.

Saved.

Job P. Rounseville, master, Mattapoisett, Mass.
Martin Cavanaugh, Clarendon, Vt.
And three Portuguese.

EUROPE.

EXCERPTS FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

These items of interest are taken from the latest European exchanges that have reached us:—

Tea Ship Race.

It is understood that the ocean tea ship race has been won by the Sir Lancelot, Captain Robinson, which left Foo Chow Foo on the 18th of July, and arrived in the East India Docks on Thursday morning, after a passage of eighty-nine days, said to be the shortest on record. The Sir Lancelot is a Clyde clipper. She was first in the tea race in 1867, and lost it last year only by a few hours.

A Clerical Protest.

The General Assembly of the Lutheran Church at Pesth has voted an energetic protestation against the Papal letter convoking the Council, a document in which the Protestants are adjured to return to the bosom of the Roman Catholic Church. The statements made by the Pope with regard to Protestantism were declared to be inaccurate and defamatory, and the Assembly expressed a hope that it would be able, in conjunction with the Roman Catholic population of Hungary, to accelerate the progress of spiritual emancipation.

Sainte-Beuve's Funeral.

The funeral of Sainte-Beuve took place October 16, in strict accordance with his directions. A plain hearse left the house followed by a large crowd, conspicuous among whom were Emile de Girardin, Prevost Paradol and Ratisbonne, Weiss and Herve Renan, John Lemoine, Isaac Pereire, old Raspail and all his sons, Jules Sandeau, Madame George Sand, and Madame Ratazzi. Arrived at the churchyard the coffin was lowered into the grave, when Sainte-Beuve's cousin, M. Lacaussare, stood forward and said, "Adieu, Sainte-Beuve, our friend—adieu!" and then, turning to the public, "Gentlemen who have accompanied him thus far, be thanked in his name. Gentlemen, the ceremony is over." And so ended (according to the *Temps*) "those really democratic obsequies—really democratic, not only from their simplicity, but by the great number of men they had drawn together, united in a common bond of sympathy, respect, and austere meditation." It had been announced that Prince Napoleon would come up from Prangins to act as chief mourner at this free-thinking funeral. He was not there.

The Fatal Riot at Aubin.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes, October 17, a narrative of the fatal riot at Aubin. It is sober, clear, and interesting, and bears on the face of it unmistakable proofs of sincerity and impartiality. It demonstrates irrefutably that the conduct of the detachment which was driven to the necessity of firing, and of the officer who gave the order to fire, was wholly free from blame. The officer and his detachment—only thirty men—were cooped up in a corner, assailed by a mob of several hundred pitmen armed with stones, picks, and crowbars, and it was only after several men had been knocked down and wounded that, to save the detachment being borne down by weight of numbers and exterminated, he gave the order to fire. It is objected that if a larger detachment had been on the spot there would have been no need to resort to firearms. This may be; but there are no troops habitually in the mining district, and unless the authorities had had previous notice of the riot they could not possibly have concentrated a large force on the spot, the nearest large garrison town being Toulouse, about sixty miles off. It is to be deplored that several unoffending persons were shot down, but that was purely accidental; when a detachment fires it is not to be expected that every man will shoot straight before him.

VERY LIKELY.

Supernatural Agency in the Marriage of a Widower with a Spinster.

The London *Era*, of October 16, relates the particulars of the death of a Mrs. Charles Matthews, the mother of the now living comedian and the widow of the eminent English actor, who departed this life thirty years ago.

This lady, whose maiden name was Lucy Jackson, was married to Mr. Matthews soon after the death of his first wife, it being the wish of the latter person, expressed but shortly before her illness proved fatal, that the two former should bear the relation of man and wife. But this appeal of the dying wife was not so potent as the circumstance which Mr. Matthews gives, as follows:—

"He had gone to rest after a very late night's performance at the theatre, finding himself too fatigued to sit up till his usual hour to read, but after he was in bed he discovered—as will happen when persons attempt to sleep before their accustomed time—that to close his eyes was an impossibility. He had no light, nor the means of getting one, all the family being in bed, but the night was not absolutely dark—it was only too dark for the purpose of reading; indeed, every object was visible. Still he endeavored to go to sleep, but his eyes refused to close, and in this state of restlessness he remained, when suddenly a slight rustling, as if of a hasty approach of something, induced him to turn his head to that side of the bed whence the noise seemed to proceed, and there he clearly beheld the figure of his late wife, in her habit as she lived, who, smiling sweetly upon him, put forth her hand as if to take his, as she bent forward. This was all he could relate, for in shrinking from the contact with the figure he beheld he threw himself out of bed upon the floor, where, the fall having alarmed the house, his landlord found him a fit. On his recovery he related the cause of the accident, and the whole of the following day he remained extremely ill and was unable to quit his room." The remarkable fact is that at the exact hour at which Mr. Matthews was thus affected a vision of the same kind occurred to Miss Jackson. "The same sleepless effect," she says, "the same cause of terror, had occasioned me to seize the bell-rope in order to summon the people of the house, which giving way at the moment, I fell with it in my hand upon the ground.

"My impressions of this visitation, as I persisted it was, were exactly similar to those of Mr. Matthews. The parties with whom we resided at the time were perfect strangers to each other, and living widely apart, and they recounted severally to those about them the extraordinary dream—for such it will be called—although my entire belief will never be shaken that I was as perfectly awake as at this moment. These persons recounted the story to many before they were requested to meet and compare accounts. There could, consequently, be no doubt of the facts, and the circumstance became a matter of much general interest among all who knew us."

After such a sympathy between the widow and the friend of the departed wife, it was not surprising that the dying request should be fulfilled. On the 28th of March, 1808, Miss Jackson became the wife of Mr. Matthews.

TOBACCO.

The Production in the United States.

The following interesting statistical article upon the production of tobacco in this country is condensed from the Richmond (Va.) *Whig*:—

"The amount of tobacco raised in the States and Territories of the Union in 1850 was 199,752,655 pounds. In 1860 it reached 434,209,461 pounds, an increase of nearly 220 per cent. In 1850 Virginia raised 56,803,227 pounds, and Kentucky 55,501,196 pounds. In other words, in 1850, out of a total product of tobacco of less than two hundred million pounds in the States and Territories, these two States produced over one hundred and twelve millions. Of the amount of 434,209,461 pounds produced in all the States and Territories in 1860, Virginia produced 123,968,312 pounds, and Kentucky 108,126,840 pounds. In other words, Virginia and Kentucky produced in 1860 more than half the tobacco grown in the United States.

"It is a curious fact that more or less tobacco is raised in every State and Territory except Dacotah.

"The amount raised in the New England States in 1850 was 1,405,920 pounds; in 1860 9,266,445 pounds. Connecticut rose from 1,266,624 pounds in 1850 to 6,000,133 pounds; Massachusetts from 138,246 pounds in 1850 to 3,233,198 pounds in 1860.

"The amount raised in the Middle States in 1850 was 22,411,447 pounds; in 1860, 47,531,517 pounds. New York increased her production from 83,189 pounds in 1850 to 5,764,582 pounds in 1860. Pennsylvania increased from 912,651 pounds in 1850 to 3,181,586 pounds in 1860. The increase in Maryland was from 21,408,497 pounds to 38,410,965 pounds.

"The amount raised in the Southern States in 1850 was 90,961,429 pounds; in 1860, 203,642,593. Of these two hundred and three and a-half million pounds raised in the Southern States in 1860, Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina raised two hundred millions.

"The amount raised in the Western States in 1850 was 84,963,997 pounds; in 1860, 173,758,787 pounds.

"Next to Kentucky, Ohio and Missouri are the greatest tobacco-growing States in the West.

"The amount raised in the Pacific States in 1850 was 9862 pounds; in 1860, 10,609 pounds.

"The collection of tax on tobacco in Virginia for the seven months ending September 30 was $2,194,553·99, against $225,614·61 for the same period of last year, the increase this year being $1,968,739·38. The Supervisor estimates that the revenue from tobacco in Virginia for the year commencing March, 1869, and ending March, 1870, will be at least $3,000,000 greater than for the previous year."

TRAUPMANN.

A Letter from the Pantin Murderer.

Traupmann, the atrocious assassin of the Kinck family, still denies his guilt. He has written the following letter to his brother, who is an engineer in the French navy:—

"My Dear Brother:—Do not reject these few lines, as I have not the courage to write to our poor parents. Endeavor to console them as well as in your power. Tell them that they ought not to consider me so culpable as the journals assert. You can assure them that I am not a murderer, as they perhaps believe me at this moment, although I am accused as such. I wish that you were not a soldier, so that you might at least aid in solacing the distress with which our family is overwhelmed, or that you could invent something which would produce a little money to enable them to go to America: for in France they will never again be at rest. In the United States at least they would not be the mark of scorn. Do what you can to comfort them; for myself I can do nothing but weep for them. If anything happens in our family, you will be kind enough to write to me. I do not ask for news, for I know well in what position they are. If I am downhearted, it is only on their account; misfortune has fallen upon me and I submit. Embrace my parents for me, although they perhaps believe me unworthy of their favor. Your unhappy brother,

"J. B. TRAUPMANN."

This letter was forwarded to his sister Francoise with the addition of the following few lines from Edmund, who has always borne an excellent character:—

"I at once replied, adjuring him to denounce his accomplices. I will send you his answer when I receive it. Tell our parents that I still remain their devoted son. E. TRAUPMANN.

"P. S.—Endeavor principally to console our poor mother."

NAPOLEON.

His Life in Real Danger.

A letter from Compeigne, France, of the 18th of October, relates the following exciting occurrences:

The Emperor, attended by General Pujol, his aide-de-camp, and two orderly officers, took a walk yesterday in the town. In passing into the long avenue his Majesty perceived a cabriolet advancing at a rapid pace and was obliged to step aside to avoid being run over. Just as the horse, which had taken the bit in its teeth and could not be stopped, arrived opposite the cavalry barracks, a carbineer of the Guard, a powerful man, placed himself in the middle of the road and, seizing the bridle of the furious animal, succeeded, after a struggle in which a corporal lent his assistance, in effectually subduing it. The Emperor complimented the two soldiers on their courage, and some hours after a chamberlain handed them, from the Sovereign, a gold medal and forty francs.

Last evening a grand dinner was given at the palace, the guests being the civil and military authorities of the town. There were sixty covers, and the Prince Imperial was seated at his Majesty's right. During the repast the band of the Zouaves, placed in the inner court of the palace, executed symphonies. The company withdrew at about 11 o'clock.

An Accommodating Husband.

The Hartford *Courant* tells of a fickle wife who left her husband in Providence and went to Hartford to live with another man. Tiring of him, this discontented woman left her paramour also, and reported that fact to the Chief of Police in this terse expression:—"I've left that man and there's trouble." The *Courant* says:—

What that trouble was may here be stated. It appears that her husband, not knowing of her whereabouts, had come to Hartford and secured work in one of the machine shops here, where he met the very man who had run away with his wife. Instead of getting square upon his dignity or setting up a shooting gallery, he treated the matter of seduction as being the business of his wife entirely, who had a mind of her own and probably knew what she was about, but he desired some sort of a settlement. In fact, he didn't know but she had been imposed upon and was willing to be forgiven. If it was so, and she would come back and live with him again, he wanted to know it. The other fellow, who sympathized with him in his troubles, as he ought to have done under the circumstances, said that he had left the woman, as they did not live happily together, and if it would be any accommodation he would go around with the husband and call upon her, and furthermore use his influence to bring about a reconciliation. So much kindness, volunteered at that, nearly brought the husband to tears, and he took the hand of the eloper, and pressing it warmly gazed into his eyes affectionately, as much as to say, "This is too much!" But finally both started and sought the woman, though instead of talking fairly with her it was proposed that of these two men, who had each been rejected, she must choose one anyway, or she would be prosecuted for adultery. Time was given her to consider this delightful proposition, and meanwhile she visited the police headquarters and had the conference above referred to.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE EXPLORER LIVINGSTONE.

His Expedition into the Heart of Africa—The Sources of the Nile—His Supplies Fail Him.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Bible in the Cincinnati Schools—Destructive Fire in Baltimore—Financial and Commercial.

FROM AFRICA.

Dr. Livingstone's Travels and Explorations—The Sources of the Nile—The Doctor to Remain Longer.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A special news letter, dated at Zanzibar on the 9th of September, states that the writer had pleasure in conveying the information that on the day previous letters had been received by the British consul at that place from Dr. Livingstone, the explorer. The communications were dated to the 8th day of August, 1868.

Dr. Livingstone was in good health.

He spent the year previous exploring the section of the country lying south of Tangamjaka lake, which he found to contain many small springs or inner lake fountains, which he claims to be the true sources of the river Nile.

Dr. Livingstone states that he had heard that two different instalments of supplies had reached Uioji from Zanibar for his use, but they had been received at a time previous to his arrival there, so as to have them early, and thus render them beneficial. In these letters he requests that further supplies of necessaries be despatched to him, including nautical instruments and copies of English almanacs for the years 1869 and 1870. This fact indicates, it is supposed, that the Doctor purposed remaining in the country for a lengthy period of time, more particularly as he has given no idea of his intentions for the future, and has not mentioned at what place or point of the territory he purposed to come out on his journey homeward.

The letters are written on small scraps of paper, which Dr. Livingstone begged from the Arabs, who conveyed the written documents to the coast for transmission to England.

The communications are exceedingly meagre so far as regards general news.

FROM THE WEST.

Change of Proprietors.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2.—T. H. Harder, of the Marion (Ohio) *Mirror*, has purchased the Dayton *Ledger*, and will add $30,000 to the capital stock and change it to a morning issue.

Dead.

Henry Stoddard, a leading lawyer of Dayton, died yesterday, aged eighty-two.

The Bible in the Schools.

Of the 22 votes by the Board of Education last night for excluding the Bible from the public schools, 10 were Republicans and 12 Democrats, and their religion as follows:—3 Protestants, 10 Catholics, 8 Freethinkers, and 1 Jew. Of the 15 votes against excluding, 12 were Republicans and 3 Democrats, and their religion as follows:—13 Protestants, 1 Freethinker, and 1 Jew. The champion of the party for expulsion was the Rev. Thomas H. Vickers, and the champion for retaining the Bible, the Rev. A. D. Mayo. The resolutions forbid religious books and the singing of sacred songs.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Destruction of the Abbott Rolling Mills.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—A destructive fire occurred last night at the Abbott Iron Rolling Mills at Canton, the extreme eastern end of the city. The portion used for rolling railroad iron was entirely destroyed, and also much valuable machinery, and only a part of the main building was saved. The amount of loss has not yet been ascertained, but is estimated at over $100,000. Several hundred workmen are temporarily thrown out of employment.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—Cotton steady at 25½c. Flour dull and prices favor buyers; Howard Street superfine, $5·50@5·75; do. extra, $6·25@7; do. family, $7@8·25; City Mills superfine, $5·50@6·25; do. extra, $6·25@7·00; do. family, $7·50@9·50; Western superfine, $5·50@5·75; do. extra, $5·75@6·50; do. family, $7@7·75. Wheat firmer; prime to choice red, $1·38@1·43. Corn dull; white, $1@1·08; new, 80@90. Oats dull at 56@58c. Rye dull at $1@1·08. Mess Pork quiet at $33. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 19@19½c.; clear do., 19¾@19⅞c.; shoulders, 16@16½c. Hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 18@18½c. Whisky in good demand and receipts large; sales at $1·16.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 2—11 A. M.—Consols, 93⅜ for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady; United States 5-20s of 1862, 82⅞; of 1865, old, 81½; of 1867, 83⅛; 10-40s, 76⅛. American stocks steady; Erie Railroad, 21⅛; Illinois Central, 97½; Great Western, 24½.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2—11 A. M.—Cotton firm; upland middlings, 12½d.; Orleans middlings, 12⅝d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales. Shipments of cotton from Bombay up to the 22d ult., 7000 bales.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Spirits Petroleum, 1s. 3½d. Fine rosin, 17s. Turpentine, 29s.@29s. 3d.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The Bourse opened quiet; Rentes, 71f. 40c.

ANTWERP, Nov. 2.—Petroleum opens firm at 60f. 50c.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 2—1 P. M.—United States 5-20s of 1862, 82¾; of 1865, old, 81¼; of 1867, 83⅛; 10-40s, 76⅛. American stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2—1 P. M.—Cotton steady: the sales to-day will not exceed 10,000 bales.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are firmer.

Red Western Wheat, 9s. 2d. Receipts of wheat for three days 10,000 quarters, of which 7500 were American.

The Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Stocks weak. Money sharp at 7 per cent. Gold, 127⅝. Five twenties, 1862, coupon, 115⅞; do. 1864, do., 112⅜; do. 1865, do., 113⅜; do. do., new, 116⅜; do. 1867, 115⅞; do. 1868, 115⅞; Ten-forties, 107⅜. Virginia 6s, new, 52; Missouri 6s, 87⅛; Canton Company, 51⅜; Cumberland preferred, 27; New York Central, 182; Erie, 29⅞; Reading, 95⅜; Hudson River, 169; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 89⅛; Illinois Central, 137½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 102⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 184½; Western Union Telegraph, 36⅛.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Cotton quiet; sales of 500 bales at 26⅛c. Flour heavy and prices favor buyers, but is without decided change; sales of 9500 barrels. Wheat dull; sales of 38,000 bushels winter red at $1·41@1·44. Corn firmer; sales of 49,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·02@1·04. Oats firmer, and advanced 1c.; sales of 26,000 bushels at 62@63c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $30@30·25. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull at $1·20.

ANOTHER HORROR.

A Man Roasted Alive.

The New York *World* of this morning publishes the following:—

PORT JERVIS, Nov. 1.—A railroad accident occurred near Narrowsburg, twenty-six miles west of Port Jervis, about 4 o'clock this morning, by which one man was burned to death, and fourteen cars loaded with coal, oil, tobacco, and cotton, were entirely consumed.

When the fire had reached its height a man was seen in the midst of the glaring flames, but it was impossible to approach near enough to render the victim any aid, and he was in a short time completely roasted. His name was James Rourke, and he was a brakeman on the train.

It is supposed he had in some manner become fastened between the cars in such a way as to be unable to extricate himself before being suffocated by the rapidly approaching flames. He resided at Lackawaxen.

The fire is supposed to have originated from the locomotive. Eight cars of oil and six of cotton and tobacco were consumed. Trains were detained until this evening.

RUSSIA.

An Eastern Mission to the Czar.

The *Invalide Russe* announces that an embassy is on its way from the Emir of Bokhara to the Czar. At the head of it is his Highness' fourth son, Seid-Abdu-Fattan-Khan, twelve years of age, who is accompanied by the father-in-law and brother-in-law of the Emir, and twelve other persons. In the official letters addressed to the Russian general officers, the ruler declares that the object of this mission is to consolidate good relations with Russia and to inform the Emperor Alexander of the hostile designs and proceedings of the English and Afghans.

But, according to non-official information, the real aim is different, and perhaps more important—viz., that of securing the throne of Bokhara to the before mentioned son, for whom the father has an unbounded affection. The young prince has three elder brothers who have been declared deposed from all right of succession on account of rebellion. The eldest, Katty Turia, who is nineteen, has long been attempting to dethrone his father and very nearly attained his end last year; but, defeated near Karsch by the Russian troops, he was obliged to fly to Khiva to implore the help of the chief of that Khanat.

GENERALITIES.

An Insane Horse.

There is a horse at Marshall, Mo., which is subject to fits of insanity, in one of which a few nights ago it left its stable, broke into the yard of a Mrs. Walker, then through the hall door of the house, and a door leading into a private sleeping apartment, where it concluded its erring by falling upon and smashing a bed in the room. Nobody was at home except two boys, who were sleeping in an adjoining room and thus had their slumbers disturbed by the entrance of this mad animal. It remained in the room until day, when, with the help of neighbors, the boys put it out again upon the commons.

An Oxford Student in Egypt.

From the London Telegraph, Oct. 19.

Prince Hassan, the second son of the Viceroy of Egypt, and suite arrived in Oxford on Sunday from Claridge's Hotel, and proceeded to Grandpont House, St. Aldate's, which has been taken for his Royal Highness during his stay at Oxford. The Prince yesterday morning, according to etiquette, called on the Very Reverend the Dean of Christ Church, of which society he has become a member, and will at once enter on the duties of college life. Mr. G. S. Murray, late scholar of Wadham College, and now student of Christ Church, has been appointed private tutor to his Royal Highness.

The Fortunes of ex-Slaves.

A correspondent says that some of the slaves in Richmond have accumulated considerable fortunes. One who began to save while he was a slave, is now the possessor of an excellent livery business, and is said to be worth $30,000; another, a plasterer by trade, owns twenty-two houses and lots and twelve vacant lots—he is worth $25,000; another, who is half hackman and half parson, is doing a fine business and owns property worth $7000; there are a dozen worth from $2000 to $3000, and quite a number with $1000 fortunes. Some of them buy real estate, but investments in horses, mules, hacks, wagons, little stores, and stocks seem to be the most attractive. One congregation has built (and paid for) a church costing $19,000.

Submarine Steamships.

The accounts given of the new submarine steamship invented by Otto Vogel sound fabulous, and yet the Berlin *Borsenzeitung* asserts that the Prussian Admiralty has approved of the plans submitted to them for inspection. The vessel, covered with strong plating, is entirely below the surface of the sea, with the exception of the deck, which is surmounted by a vaulted roof of immense strength. Beneath this covering heavy guns are placed, so that the whole greatly resembles a first-rate iron-clad. It is said, however, that besides all the advantages of such men-of-war the new ship may be entirely submerged, and in this position is so completely under command that it can outweather a storm or attack an enemy with submarine cannon and torpedoes. Vogel is now engaged in constructing a large model twenty-four feet in length, which will soon be finished.

A New Oil Well and Disaster.

The Titusville (Pa.) *Herald* of Thursday says:—

"About nine o'clock on Tuesday night last a new flowing well was struck on the tract on Cottage Hill, Oil City, owned by Kier, Hasson & Co. The well was drilled through large casing, and after the oil-bearing sand rock had been penetrated by the tools, it commenced to gas heavily and to flow at the rate of about thirty barrels a day through the casing. About the hour named above, while preparations were being made to tube the well, the gas arising from it took fire from a lighted lantern that had been left near the derrick and exploded, enveloping the derrick and engine-house and two men who were at work on the well in a sheet of flame.

"One of the men escaped without serious injury, but the other was frightfully burned, and is not expected to survive more than a day or two. The derricks and engine-house and a small quantity of oil that had been produced were destroyed. The well flowed at intervals of five or ten minutes throughout the night, and up to about noon yesterday. During this time the oil and gas caught fire as they came to the surface, and burned furiously, emitting large volumes of black smoke, which from other parts of the oil district were taken as indications that an oil conflagration was in progress. Yesterday afternoon the flames were quenched, and up to six o'clock last evening the well flowed through the casing at the rate of twenty-five to thirty barrels daily."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1869.

The weekly report of our city banks is, on the whole, very favorable. There is, in fact, a decided improvement in the amount of the supply, which, with the present conservative course pursued, will in a few weeks enable them to meet any demand which may be made upon them from any source. The deposits have increased $990,611, and the legal tenders $665,443, which figures contrast singularly enough with the contraction of loans to the tune of $177,845. The course of the banks certainly appears wayward and mysterious in contracting loans in proportion to the means of expansion. The decrease in the clearings of over 4½ millions for the week is large, and shows the programme to be contraction, for some reason or other.

We notice no material change in the current rates of loans or discounts.

Gold is again weak, opening at 128, and closing at noon at 127⅜.

United States securities are dull and weak, and the tendency is in harmony with that of coin.

There was a very spiritless movement this morning at the Stock Board, and prices were generally soft. State loans move more sluggishly, with sales at 102⅜ for the first series. City 6s sold at 100½, no change. There were some bids for Lehigh Gold Loan at 94½, but no sales.

Reading Railroad sold on a small scale at 47¾@47·81, a decline of ⅛ since yesterday. Pennsylvania Railroad was rather steady but decidedly dull at 56. Lehigh Valley Railroad was taken at 52¾. 39 was offered for North Pennsylvania; 28 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 37½ b. o. for Catawissa preferred.

Miscellaneous stocks received only a passing notice from buyers. 33 was bid for Lehigh Navigation, but it was not taken up. Passenger Railways were without spirit. 40 was offered for Second and Third; 26 for Spruce and Pine; and 11¾ for Hestonville. Coal and Bank Stocks escaped attention.

—The Catawissa Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. on account of dividends due to holders of preferred stock.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3200 City 6s, New.ls.	100½	7 sh Penna R.d.b.	56
$1000 do.	100½	50 sh Minehill R.	53½
$3000 Pa 6s, 1 se.	102⅜	4 sh Leh V R..rec.	52½
320 sh Reading.ls.c.	47¾	25 do.	52¾
500 do....ls.2d.	47·81	75 do.....ls.	52¾
100 do.	47·81	100 do.	52¾

—The Philadelphia Exchange Company has declared a dividend of $2·50 per share, free of taxes.

—The following banks have this day declared the dividends annexed:—

Banks.	*Dividend.*
Southwark National	12 per cent.
National Bank of Commerce	5 "
Commercial National	5 "
Corn Exchange	6 "
City National	6 "
Manufacturers' National	5 "
Girard National	6 "
National Bank of the Republic	3½ "
Commonwealth National	5 "
Mechanics' National	6 "
Kensington National	13 "
Consolidation National	6 "

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅞@119; do. 1862, 114⅞@115; do. 1864, 112¾@113; do. 1865, 113@114; do. 1865, new, 115⅛@115⅜; do. 1867, do. 115⅜@116; do. 1868, do., 115⅜@115⅞; 10-40s, 107⅜@108; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107⅛@107⅜; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾; Gold, 127⅛@127⅜; Silver, 123@125.

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅞@119; 5-20s of 1862, 114⅞@115; do., 1864, 112⅞@113; do., 1865, 113@113¾; do., July, 1865, 115⅛@115⅜; do. do., 1867, 115⅜@116; do., 1868, 115⅜@116; 10-40s, 107⅜@108; Cur. 6s, 107⅜@108; Gold, 127⅛.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	128	12·12 P. M.	127⅞
10·46 "	127¾	12·13 "	127⅝
11·15 "	127⅜	12·15 "	127⅜

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"The Money market was easy at five to six per cent. early in the day, but towards the close of banking hours the shifting of loans on the declined stocks produced more activity, and the rate was six to seven on Government and stock collaterals respectively.

"In the gold market there was a further decline, the price going back to the lowest figure touched last week, viz., 128⅛. The operations for a decline below this figure were not attended with success, although large sales were based on the disbursements of the Sub-Treasury and on the Government sales of gold for the month. The programme of the Sub Treasury sales of gold and purchases of bonds for November is the same as that of last month. The total sales of gold will be eleven millions against ten millions of bonds purchased. The Gold Exchange Bank proposes to resume business with undiminished capital, provided the board consents to clear its gold through that source. In case the board does not consent it will remain out of business until December 7, the time of the annual meeting for the choice of directors.

"Loans of cash gold were made at six to three per cent. for carrying.

"The Government bond market sympathized with the movement in gold, and yielded a half to three-quarters per cent. upon the leading issues. In the prices below the '62s '64s, and 65s are quoted ex-interest of three per cent gold.

"Foreign exchange was inactive, but rates were firm, with the following range—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108@108¼; good to prime bankers', 108¾@109; short sight, 109⅛@109½; Paris, sixty days, 5·21¼@5·16¼; short sight, 5·15@5·14¾; Antwerp, 5·21¼@5·17½; Switzerland, 5·21¼@5·17½; Hamburg, 35⅞@36; Amsterdam, 40⅛@40⅜; Frankfort, 40⅛@40⅜; Bremen, 78⅛@78¾; Prussian thalers, 70⅞@71."

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	181	Western Union Tele.	36½
N. Y. and Erie R.	29	Tol. and Wab. R. R.	61½
Ph. and Rea. R.	95⅝	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	65⅞
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	89½	Mil. and St. Paul pf.	78⅞
Cle. and Pitt. R.	86	Adams Express	57
Chi. and N. W. com.	65⅝	Wells, Fargo	19
Chi. and N. W. pref.	83½	United States	55
Chi. and R. I. R.	102⅝	Tennessee 6's, new	53
Pitt., Ft. Way. & Ch.	84⅝	Gold	127½
Pacific M. S.	58¼	Market irregular.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Nov. 2.—Seeds.—Cloverseed is steady at $6·75@7 ℔ 64 lbs. Timothy may be quoted at $3·37½@3·50. The crushers refuse to pay for Flaxseed over $2·47@2·50.

Bark.—The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron was at $32·50 ℔ ton.

The inactive condition of the Flour market noted for some time past still continues, and in the absence of any demand for shipment, only 600@700 barrels were taken, in lots, by the home consumers, at $5·50@5·75 for superfine; $5·75@6 for extras; $6·25@7 for new and old wheat Northwestern extra family; $6·25@6·75 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6·25@7 for Ohio and Indiana do. co.; and $7·50@8·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6 ℔ bbl.

The Wheat market is exceedingly flat, and prices favor buyers. Sales of 5400 bushels Indiana red, yesterday afternoon, at $1·20 for common up to $1·37 for good and prime; and 500 bushels Indiana white at $1·45. Rye ranges from $1·05 to $1·10 ℔ bushel for Western. Corn is dull at former rates. Sales of Pennsylvania yellow at $1@1·03; 6000 bushels Western do. at 96c., and Western mixed at 93@98c., the latter rate for high mixed. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 3000 bushels at 56@58c. 1500 bushels four-rowed Canada Barley sold at $1·50.

Whisky is dull and lower. Small sales were reported at $1·17 for wood-bound Western, but this figure cannot now be realized.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Arrived, steamship Ville de Paris, from Havre and Brest.

(By Anglo-American Cable.)

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 2.—Arrived, steamship Baltimore, from Baltimore.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.........NOVEMBER 2.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........42 | 11 A. M.........55 | 2 P. M.........58

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Zulma, Ekuman, 15 days from Turk's Island, with salt to Alex. Kerr & Bro.
Schr Transport, Crowley, 5 days from Portsmouth, Va., with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Emeline Haight, Avery, 4 days from Provincetown, with fish to Calvin S. Edwards & Co.
Schr Susan, Sears, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr M. E. Amsden, Lavender, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr Benj. Sheppard, Williams, 5 day from Laurel, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Helen, P. Jones, 7 days from Portland, with brownstone to Gray & Co.
Schr Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr P. A. Saunders, Steelman, from New Haven, is consigned to S. Lathbury—not as before.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Md., Nov. 2.—Seven boats left here this morning, as follows:—

S. M. Bickford, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.
Wm. M. Carter, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
George Craig, with lumber, for Wilmington, Del.
A. Page, Son & Co., with lumber, for Salem, N. J.
Kishicoquillas, with lumber to order.
Forsyth & Morgan, with anthracite coal, for Chesapeake.
Harry and Carrie, with anthracite coal, for Wilmington.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, hence, at Liverpool yesterday.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah at 10 o'clock this morning.
Steamer Novelty, Wilcox, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Barque O. Madeira, Moslander, hence, at Genoa 7th ult.
Barque Dover, Stilphen, from Liverpool 27th Sept. for Philadelphia, was spoken 8th ult. lat. 46 38, long. 22 46.
Barque Demetra, Rose, hence, at Pillau 13th ult.
Barque Arcadia, Larsen, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 18th ult.
Brig Ortolan, Leeman, hence, at Naples 10th ult.
Brig Charles Miller, Gilkey, from Boston for Philadelphia, which was driven ashore at Tarpaulin Cove in the gale of the 8th ult., was got off 29th.
Schr Amanda Flanagan, Collins, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, hence at Newbern, N. C., on Sunday morning in 47 hours from wharf to wharf—a remarkably quick passage.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

POSITION OF THE ADMINISTRATION ON THE CUBAN QUESTION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

As the time is approaching when the policy of the administration with regard to Cuba will be made public in the President's message to Congress, there is naturally some anxiety to know, particularly among the large class of our citizens who warmly sympathize with the Cubans, what the President will say and what he will recommend. We think the information we have received will enable us to satisfy the anxiety of the people on this subject. The message of the President will be the direct expression of his own sentiments and views, and we shall see none of the red tape style or diplomatic subterfuge of the State Department in it. The President, we believe, will first state the course and action of the Government on the Cuban question. We shall know, probably, the facts relative to the offered mediation of the United States with Spain for the independence of Cuba through General Sickles, and whether any other agencies have been employed. We shall learn, no doubt, what the motive was that inspired this offer, the manner in which the friendly offer was received, the state of the case as it stands at present, and the prospect of any mediation or negotiation being practicable in future. Then the President will, we think, vindicate the action of the Government in enforcing the neutrality laws in the seizure of Cuban expeditions and vessels, as well as in the case of the Spanish gunboats. He will also indicate, we believe, his own views as to what the future course of the Government should be, and leave the matter with Congress, either for special legislation or for an expression of opinion for the guidance of the administration.

There can be no question as to the sympathy of General Grant for the Cubans and as to his desire to see the Cuban revolution successful. He has frequently expressed this. It accords with his well known republican sentiments, with his love of republican institutions, with his broad views of American policy on all American questions, and with his desire to extend the power and grandeur of this great republic. We saw in the case of the Maximilian empire and French occupation of Mexico, when he would have marched an army across the Rio Grande and driven the intruders out, how broadly national and bold he was on a great American question affecting the stability and progress of republican institutions on this continent. Looking at his whole public history, his character and expressed views, there is every reason to believe he is heartily in favor of Cuban independence. He has strictly enforced the neutrality laws because it was his duty as the Executive of the republic, while he regretted the necessity of thus indirectly favoring Spanish despotism and hindering the cause of republican liberty. Nor is he insensible to the sentiment of the American people which calls for the recognition of the Cubans. He has had the hope, too, that the Spanish Government would appreciate the moderation of this country and would listen to the advice and overtures he has offered. We think that had the lamented General Rawlins, or any other high-toned American patriot, been at the head of the State Department, instead of Mr. Fish, belligerent rights would have been accorded to the Cubans or their independence acknowledged before now. Having confidence in the patriotism and wisdom of his Secretary of State, General Grant was not willing to act even upon his own views or wish, though he is firm and bold enough to do so when a crisis comes or any question culminates. The Cuban question has come to a point when we believe the President feels it will be proper for the Government to act decisively in support of the Cuban cause, and that his forthcoming message to Congress will show this.

We understand there is a great pressure made upon the Government, and especially upon the Secretary of State, by a secret service of Spanish agents in Washington, to prevent the President touching the Cuban question in his message. But all this, there is good reason to believe, will prove unavailing. No doubt a great deal of Spanish money is being used in this country, poor as the Spanish Government is. The prize at stake is a valuable one. The Spanish Regency has refused a hundred millions of dollars for Cuba. Spain has drawn forty millions or more of revenue a year from the island. An army of hungry Spanish officials have fed upon the unfortunate Cubans. Of course Spain would willingly spend large sums upon agents in this country—corrupt Americans and others—to prevent the United States recognizing the Cubans and to enable her to hold on to the island. Of course the Secretary of State would not be influenced directly or knowingly by Spanish gold, but may he not indirectly and unwittingly? It has been rumored—and a Boston newspaper gives currency to the rumor—that Mr. Fish's son-in-law receives large fees from the Spanish Government for some service. As large a sum as forty thousand dollars is named. This gentleman, when he was Private Secretary to President Pierce, dabbled in the Nicaragua land and emigration scheme under Colonel Kinney, and, therefore, seems to have a taste for such outside speculations. We do not charge Mr. Fish's son-in-law with anything, and he may get forty thousand dollars, or any other sum, for fees from the Spanish Government in his profession as a lawyer; nor do we say the Secretary of State has been indirectly influenced by him. But we state it as a rumor, and only remark that it seems to be a curious circumstance in connection with the persistent opposition of the State Department to the recognition of the Cubans. Mr. Fish is a weak, timid man, and no doubt is easily influenced by those near to him, though he may be highly honorable and patriotic himself. He is unfit to handle questions of great national policy where comprehensive views and boldness of action are required, as in this one concerning Cuba. We hope and believe the President and Congress will take the matter out of his hands. The whole civilized world outside of Spain looks to the United States for a solution of the Cuban difficulty. Any other great power with the interests we have in securing the independence of Cuba would have recognized the Cubans long ago. Over a year has passed since that people have struggled successfully against the power of Spain, and they are stronger to-day than ever. They are entitled to recognition, and it would be an everlasting disgrace to the American republic if our Government should not speedily recognize them.

DEMOCRATIC LOGIC.

From the N. Y. Times.

Some of the Democratic speakers in the present canvass have discovered certain wonderful mares' nests. Unable to deny that the present administration reduced the national debt during the first seven months of its holding office by the enormous sum of $57,000,000; that it is still continuing to reduce the debt at the rate of nearly or quite $100,000,000 per annum; that at this rate the whole debt would be extinguished in fifteen years, while with a decrease of taxes by $50,000,000 per annum, it would be swept off in twenty-three years—unable, we say, to deny these facts, the Democratic orators are finding fault with the pleasant prospects thus opened to the country, and doing their best to cloud them.

We are told, for example, that a considerable part of the surplus revenue comes from the sale of war material by the Government. Well, suppose for a moment that it does. Is that any reason for ceasing to sell the old material? One of the best features of Stanton's administration of the War Bureau was the promptness with which he mustered out men and sold off material at the end of the rebellion, thus bringing down the war expenses with a run from three millions a day to less than a tenth of that sum. General Grant, in succeeding him, pushed the same policy still further, as in turn did Secretaries Schofield and Rawlins; and the same was true of the navy. At that time there was an outcry that we were going too fast in reduction—that we might need the material; but we have not needed it yet, and are not likely to for some time to come. Had we held on to the men and material, we should have lost both the expense of their keeping and the interest on the money received from sales of goods. We should have totally lost, besides, many of the goods themselves, which were perishable—such as commissary stores, clothing, medical stores, and the like; while of others we should have lost a great part of their value by better or cheaper articles of the same nature being introduced, in time, into the market.

To represent that this war material has been sold off, simply in order to produce a fictitious idea of economy, is absurd. It was sold, and is now selling, as the proper mode of getting rid of what will not pay the expense of storing on a mere possibility of future use. Moreover, the great bulk of these sales were effected under the *last* administration, not under the present; and yet, with less current revenue from this source, the gain in general surplus income of Grant's administration has been remarkable.

The only real force in the argument is, that this source of income must one day cease. This is very true; but that day has not yet come, and when it does come, and we have no more war assets to help to defray the war expenses, there will be more than enough to balance the loss from this source in new ways. If we are asked in what ways, we will mention two in illustration.

In the first place, the surplus of last year (which was $48,000,000) was reduced by a payment of $18,000,000 on extra bounties, and one of $7,500,000 gold (or, $9,500,000 currency) for the purchase of Alaska. Here we have an amount of $27,500,000 in these two items alone, which we shall gain each year hereafter; and hence these must be added to our account of probable receipts and our surplus revenue for each succeeding fiscal year.

In the second place, the careful calculation by Mr. Commissioner Wells shows that the average annual increase of elasticity in the revenue arising from the regular growth of the country is fully $15,000,000. And, indeed, whoever notes the rapidity with which both North and South have recovered from the prostration of the war, the prospects of the crops, and the growth of population and "power to pay," will not account this an extravagant estimate.

Upon the whole, therefore, we do not feel alarmed at Democratic discoveries of the sources of our surplus revenues, or at their despairing auguries for the future. We weathered the war and arrived at honorable peace, when the Democratic policy was capitulation, and we shall weather the financial storms and come to prosperity, though the Democratic policy be repudiation.

ACCIDENTS ON STEAMERS.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The appalling disaster to the Stonewall, on the Mississippi, whereby some two hundred and ten lives have been lost, enforces anew a lesson we ought by this time to have fully learned. Congress has entire charge of matters pertaining to commerce and navigation, and the means whereby such "accidents" as that we chronicled on Saturday can be prevented are well known and easily provided. In the first place, nothing is better settled than that no steamer or other vessel for transporting passengers should be permitted to make up her cargo of combustibles, such as oils, hay, high wines, kerosene, petroleum, turpentine, gunpowder, cotton in bales, quick lime, or other extra hazardous substances. A fearful category of such catastrophes occurred during the war from carrying powder in passenger steamers, or passengers in powder steamers, as the case might be. Three or four appalling disasters occurred on the Ohio since that time from the presence of petroleum. And now a few score bales of hay send two hundred passengers into eternity.

Moreover, the Naval Committee, which sat two years ago to consider the means of saving life on board of vessels at sea, or on our lakes and rivers, during such catastrophes, reported in favor of one or two plans, which were fully tried and tested in New York harbor with complete satisfaction. We remember in particular the settee-life-boat, constructed by John Foster, of Sandwich, Massachusetts, Superintendent of Light-houses for the Atlantic coast, which, in its ordinary position, would not be observed to be other than a very substantial, but plain and inexpensive, steamboat sofa. But in one minute it could be turned into a tight life-boat, incapable of sinking, warranted to hold eight persons, with their provisions, and to carry them any reasonable distance in moderately still water. Even in a gale, four persons would be as safe in it as in an ordinary yawl. The committee reported unanimously in favor of this, and one or two other contrivances, and, had Congress acted upon their recommendation, by requiring all our inland passenger steamers to be provided with one such settee to every six passengers, the two hundred and ten passengers by the Stonewall would have been wholly, or in great part, saved. The absence of all provision for saving life on such steamers lessens the traffic and profits of the steamers themselves, by compelling travellers to prefer railroads to steamers wherever practicable, though they are less commodious and comfortable. The enforcement of any plan which will insure the safety of passengers, without encumbering a steamer by life-preservers and boats, which are of no use except during an accident, but by requiring their seats to be constructed in such a manner that every seat on the steamer can be metamorphosed into a life-boat at a moment's notice, would add largely to the business and profits of the steamers as well as the safety of the public.

MR. GLADSTONE AND HIS PRISONERS.

From the Pittsburg Commercial.

The foreign telegraph has brought us a synopsis of a letter from Mr. Gladstone, addressed to the Town Council of Dublin, in which he returns thanks in his own name and in that of his colleagues in the Cabinet for the approval given to the course of the Government in regard to Irish affairs. In this letter the Prime Minister also renders an account of the reasons which induced them to refuse amnesty to the Fenian prisoners.

By the same despatch we learn that the Dublin Amnesty Association are as little satisfied as ever with the refusal of pardon to the patriots, and that agitation on the subject is to be kept up. In order to render it more effective, local associations are to be formed all over the island. One is thus reminded that Daniel O'Connell once lived and that he, being dead, his influence is still operative. Agitation was his secret, and by him and his coadjutors its arts were wonderfully developed and carried to perfection.

Few people in this country feel called upon to champion England, or to take her side in regard to any question in which we are not ourselves concerned. Still fewer are conscious of any temptation to take sides with England in a case in which Ireland happens to be her antagonist. American sympathies almost universally flow out towards the native island of so many of our citizens. The effect is also partly due to the prevalent belief, surely well founded among us, that the Irish have been misgoverned and oppressed by the English.

So strongly indeed do these considerations appeal to us in behalf of the weak against the strong, that we sometimes fall into sins of partiality not very creditable either to our sense or our sensibility. At one time they prevent us from seeking correct information about the matter in dispute; at another time they operate like a cargo of iron upon the ship's compass. In the case of these Fenian prisoners, for instance, we are afraid the sympathies and even the prayers of many good-hearted and rather intelligent people are misdirected. Happily, we see no indications at present that the subject is likely to be a practical one with us—or that anything more tangible than sympathy or prayers is demanded of Americans; and it would be quite gratuitous cruelty in us to remonstrate against such airy co-operation. But, if an attempt were made to convert these ethereal weapons into others likely to be more effective; if our Government were again called upon to assume the character of intercessor in behalf of the men now "pining in British dungeons," it would be well, we think, for the citizens to comprehend the enormity of the crimes of which these miscreants were found guilty.

It might also tend to mitigate anxiety, and to suggest probabilities of justice being done the prisoners, if we recollected the conspicuous facts in the career of the English Premier whose letter we referred to above. A Tory and a High-churchman in the beginning and for several years after he entered public life, he is now a liberal minister. The changes which have brought him into his present position were gradually and slowly made, and it has been manifest to all England, even to his enemies, that he gave up one stronghold of prejudice and bigotry after another in obedience to the constraining power of reason and justice.

Those who can remember a few years back, know that during the troubles in Naples, when all England was agog and indignant about the horrible prisons in which the king kept his enemies, Mr. Gladstone went to the place, and by personal inquiry gathered the facts which warranted his own Government to interfere in behalf of the men confined and tortured.

The drift of all this is, we think, that when such a man says that he would gladly release the incarcerated Fenians if he thought it expedient to do so, we on this side of the Atlantic ought to believe him. We may, without self-reproach, leave him to deal with the question.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

The Marine Losses for October and the Previous Months of the Year.

We give below a table of the marine losses during the month of October just closed, showing an aggregate of twenty-eight vessels. Of this number one was a steamer, two were ships, four were barques, three were brigs, and eighteen were schooners. Of the above two were abandoned, and one is missing, supposed lost. The total value of the property lost, abandoned, and missing is estimated at $831,500.

Name.	From.	For.	Value.
	STEAMER.		
Sierra Nevada	San Francisco	San Luis Obispo	$70,000
	SHIPS.		
Dreadnaught	Liverpool	San Francisco	250,000
Athletae (Br.)	New York	Antwerp	50,000
	BARQUES.		
Falcon (Br.)	Newchwang	Shanghae	20,000
Jacob Hatfield (Br.)	New York	Queenstown, *a*	20,000
Nuevo Liverpool (Ital.)	Girgenti	New York	50,000
Strathspey (Br.)	San Francisco	Queenstown	75,000
	BRIGS.		
Two Friends (B.)	Port Gilbert	Boston	10,600
C. W. Bing	Baltimore	Provincetown	9,000
Sancho Panza (Ital.)	Girgenti	New York	45,000
	SCHOONERS.		
J. Predmore	Of Saco	Montauk Point	4,000
Mary Jane	Pensacola	New York, *m*	12,000
Boston		Providence	4,000
Rising Sun	At Jonesport		4,500
Rose (Br.)		Boston	8,000
Blue Jacket (Br)	New York	Jacmel	14,000
Juniata Patten	Gardiner, Me.	New York	9,000
Eveline	Haverstraw		4,000
B. N. Fox	Haverstraw	New York	3,000
Jessie L. Leach	New York	Charleston	15,000
Jos. M. Lane, fisherman, of Gloucester			8,000
Exemplar (Br.)	Nova Scotia	Boston	7,500
Blue Bird	Portland	St. John, N. B.	8,000
Hudson	Georgetown, S.C	New York	11,000
Lucy W. Alexander (Br.)	Cardenas	Baltimore	25,000
Susan N. Smith, whaler, of Boston			25,000
Susannah (Br.)	Bear River	Lynn	5,550
Geo. Ormerod (Br.)	Picton, N. S.	Dighton, *a*	13,000

	Vessels.	Amount.
Total losses for January	56	$1,817,500
Total losses for February	22	900,000
Total losses for March	41	2,304,900
Total losses for April	55	993,200
Total losses for May	31	2,240,000
Total losses for June	20	655,500
Total losses for July	18	854,000
Total losses for August	17	895,500
Total losses for September	60	1,440,000
Total losses for October	28	831,500
Total losses for ten months	328	12,942,100
Same period in 1868	286	12,670,000
Same period in 1867	432	17,573,600
Same period in 1866	471	25,195,800
Same period in 1865	333	23,265,800

Vessels marked *a*, were abandoned; those marked *m*, missing, supposed lost.

POLITICAL.

VOTE THE PEOPLE'S TICKET
IN CAMDEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.
For State Senator,
JAMES M. SCOVEL.
For Sheriff,
SAMUEL ARCHER.
FOR LEGISLATURE.
First District,
HIRAM MATTHEWS.
Second District,
JACOB HITCHNER.
Third District,
EDMUND BREWER.
Coroners,
JOHN D. SEYBOLD,
ENOS P. FUREY.
ROBERT CHEW. 10 21 12t*

WINES.

HER MAJESTY
CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p5

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JOHN BRENNAN,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

PAPER HANGINGS.

NAGLE, COOKE & EWING,
LATE WITH HOWELL & BROS.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
PAPER HANGINGS
No. 1338 CHESNUT Street.
GEORGE F. NAGLE.
H. H. COOKE, late of firm of Howell & Brothers.
H. C. EWING. 9 24 fmw2m

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18§

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25§

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SHOTWELL SWEET CIDER.
Our usual supply of this CELEBRATED CIDER just received.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 3§

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PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 3§

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THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
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BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,
PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.

For the present, we are offering a limited amount the above Bonds at

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The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.

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This loan is secured in the most effectual manner. It represents a road in profitable operation, and will open the trade of the Rocky Mountain country and connect it with the great markets of the East. It is considered to be one of the best loans in the market.

EVEN BETTER IN SOME RESPECTS THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The loan has thirty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold, semi-annually, seven per cent.

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OPEN THIS DAY,
10 PIECES ROMAN STRIPED SATINS,
at $2, $2·50, and $3 per yard; one dollar per yard below former prices.
40 PIECES SATINS,
16-inch, of all desirable shades, $1·50 per yard; reduced from $2.
16 PIECES BLACK VELVET,
warranted all silk, at $4, $4·50, and $5; one dollar per yard below the real value.
Also, a full stock of all kinds of
RIBBONS,
SILKS,
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AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
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GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.
MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above-named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line.
The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order.
Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift.
UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.
Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge.
Polite SaleSladies in attendance.
A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
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PATENT MEDICINES,
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10 21 thstu3m

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—About 12 o'clock yesterday an insurance agent named Potts fell dead at Second and Market streets. The Coroner was notified.

—Ann Gallagher, aged 60 years, residing in Baker street, was run over by a wagon at Front and Arch streets, and sustained a fracture of the leg.

Thomas McConnell, aged 19 years, residing at No. 2050 Lombard street, had his foot crushed by being caught between two cars, at Thirty-second and Walnut streets.

John Forway, aged twenty-three years, residing at No. 514 Powell street, had his foot badly injured by a bar of iron falling upon it at Washington street wharf.

—The Democratic citizens of the Nineteenth ward have made arrangements to open a new headquarters at Frankford road and Dauphin street, under the name of the McClintock Reading Room of the Nineteenth ward.

—The flag at the Cuban headquarters in this city has been kept at half-mast for several days past in respect to the memory of Colonel Eduardo Montejo, a distinguished young Cuban, who fell at Las Tunas, in the thirtieth year of his age.

—The death of Mr. Wm. Kirkham occurred yesterday. For twenty-five years the deceased was a Director of the Pennsylvania Company for insurances on Lives, and for many years Derector of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company; for forty years he was a stockholder of the Philadelphia Bank, and during the whole of that period of time was selected by the Directors of the bank to take the votes at the annual elections. He served as trustee and executor for a number of large estates in this city.

—The Centenary Committee of the Universalist Church, acting under instructions from the General Convention, have published their plan, and recommend that money be raised for the promotion of the following objects:—

First. The payment of every church debt in the denomination.

Second. The liberal endowment of all the denominational schools and colleges.

Third. Generous contributions for general missionary purposes.

Fourth. To duplicate the present publication fund.

Fifth. Two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000), to be known as the "Murray Centenary Fund," the interest to be used for church extension and the distribution of Universalist literature.

During the spring of 1870 special mass meetings are to be held in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

—The last will and testament of the late Rev. Thomas A. Kyle, O. S. A., of St. Augustine's Church, in this city, was admitted to probate yesterday. He has made therein, among others, the following bequests:—To the Archbishop of [illegible]m, Ireland, for the education for the priesthood of young men without means, $1000. To Sisters of Mercy at Castlebar, county of [illegible] Ireland, $1000. Sisters of Mercy at Wes[illegible] County Galway, Ireland, $500. Sisters of [illegible] at Ballinrobe, Headford, and Claremorris, Ireland, each $500. St. Augustine's Curch, Huxton Square, London, $500. To the religious order of "Oblates," to aid in the support of their Mission in the city of London, $500. To the churches of St. Patrick and St. Ann, Albany; St. Augustine's, Lansingburg, N. Y.; St. Augustine's, Lawrence, Mass.; St. Patrick's and St. Bridget's, West Troy, N. Y.; St. Augustine's, Philadelphia; and to the chapel at Villa Nova, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, $100 each for the purchase of a chalice. The other bequests are private in character, and Rev. Mark Crane, O. S. A., is appointed as executor of the last will and testament.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 128¼.

—The Virginia State Fair opens to-day.

—Santanta, late Chief of the Kiowas, is dead.

—McCoole, who is to fight Allen again, has gone into training.

—There was another great diamond robbery in New York yesterday.

—Postmaster-General Creswell left Washington for Elkton yesterday.

—Governor Geary will issue Judge Williams' commission to-morrow.

—The Good Will Fire Company are going to Harrisburg in January.

—The manager at Reverdy Johnson's farm committed suicide yesterday.

—The receipts of the Union Pacific road for October reached over $800,000.

—Governor Walker has appointed the 18th inst. as Thanksgiving day in Virginia.

—An entire square of buildings was destroyed by fire yesterday at Napoleon, Ohio.

—A fatal shooting affray occurred yesterday at Yates Creek, near Lexington, Ky.

—A two-hundred mile race at San Francisco, for $1000, was won yesterday by Neil Maury.

—Hon. Richard Vaux assisted in the dedication of a new Masonic Hall at Phœnixville yesterday.

—John B. Hoeman, veteran editor of the New Albany, Indiana, *Ledger*, died of apoplexy yesterday.

—A policeman charged with killing a soldier in Norfolk, Virginia, has been turned over to the military authorities for trial.

—The organization of the American Academy of Literature, Science, and Art was completed at Washington yesterday.

—The friends of Andrew Johnson are attempting to render invalid the election of Henry Cooper to the United States Senate.

—The safe of the American Express Company, on board the steamer Andrew Johnson, was robbed near St. Louis of $2500.

—Solicitor Banfield has made a verbal report to the President in General Butterfield's case, very damaging to that gentleman and Mr. Corbin.

—The Mississippi, in the vicinity of the Stonewall disaster, has been dragged, and sixty-five bodies, ten of which have been identified, recovered.

—Messrs. Fisk and Gould have prosecuted for perjury a party in New York who swore that they had ordered him to purchase gold on their account.

—The Hudson River Railroad and the New York Central have consolidated. The new title of the company is "New York Central and Hudson River Railroad."

—Hugh Riddle, late Superintendent of the New York and Erie Railroad, has been appointed to a similar position on the Rock Island and Pacific Road, vice John F. Tracey, resigned.

—The Secretary of State of Pennsylvania has decided that the aldermen and justices of the peace elected last month are not entitled to assume office until the usual time, that is, six months hence.

—Indian Commissioner Parker and the Indian Commission are at loggerheads. They charge him with denying them a voice in the expenditures, and with being in the hands of the old Indian "Rings." The President sustains Mr. Parker, so the Commission intend appealing to Congress.

Foreign Affairs.

—The ministerial crisis in Spain is still pending.

—Paris is quiet, all symptoms of agitation having disappeared.

—Sir Richard Grosvenor, said to be the wealthiest man in England, died yesterday.

—An agreement in the Spanish Cortes relative to the choice of a king looks more likely. The Duke of Genoa is the coming man.

—Two meetings were held in Ireland on Sunday to discuss the land tenure question. One of them, which took place at Limerick, was interrupted by clamoring for amnesty to the Fenians, and broke up amid great disorder.

SELECT COUNCIL.

Special Meeting Yesterday.

A special meeting of Select Council was held yesterday afternoon.

The following bills from Common Council were considered:—One for the construction of sewers on Walnut and other streets. Agreed to. One appropriating $1333·33 to the City Treasurer. Agreed to.

The resolutions vetoed by the Mayor on the preceding Thursday, approving the sureties of the City Controller, City Solicitor, City Commissioner, and Receiver of Taxes elect, were then taken up.

Mr. King stated that he had a telegram from Pittsburg, announcing that the Supreme Court had refused to entertain the motion to quash the writ of certiorari and had fixed a time in January next for a hearing of the case. He thought Councils would act wrongly if they passed these resolutions at this time, and moved to postpone for the present. The motion was agreed to.

The consideration of Common Council bills was resumed: one appropriating $625 for the extension of the Fire and Police telegraph to Fairmount Park. Agreed to. One for a sewer on Master street. Agreed to. One for the grading of Sansom street, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth streets. Agreed to.

Mr. Hodgdon, Chairman of the Highway Committee of this Chamber, reported a resolution for the laying of an improved wooden pavement on Spring Garden street from Twelfth street to Broad. Agreed to.

Also, one authorizing the Vulcanite Pavement Company to lay their pavement on the west side of Ninth street, from Chesnut to Sansom, and on portions of Vine street, from Second to Third street, and on such other streets as Councils may designate to test it, the city to be at no expense therefor, and provided that the company shall give security to replace the present pavement, if desired by the city.

Mr. Jones moved to strike out Ninth street, and insert Main street, Manayunk. Agreed to.

After considerable debate and minor amendments, the resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Marcus the ordinance accepting the tract of land of 446 acres and 130 perches on Long Hope and Tinicum Islands, in Delaware county, as a site for a House of Correction, was taken up. Mr. Marcus stated that the Delaware river would break and had broken down the banks surrounding this land, and moved to indefinitely postpone. Agreed to.

Mr. Franciscus, chairman of the Railroad Committee of this chamber, presented a resolution authorizing the laying of a railroad turnout by the Philadelphia Bark Company on Swanson street, above Queen. Agreed to.

Mr. Duffy presented a resolution for the removal of the concrete pavement on Vine street, east of Third, and the paving of the street. Agreed to. Adjourned.

Sheriff's Sales.

Last evening the following described properties were sold, among others, by Sheriff Lyle, for the prices named:—

Two-story stone brewery, frame engine house and shed, and other buildings, Twenty-fifth ward, beginning at a stake in the middle of Second street, thence to Wingohocking creek, thence up said creek to Second street, thence south, and containing 6 acres and 30½ perches—$30,000.

Lot S. E. corner Twenty-first and Race streets, 141 feet 6 inches front, 288 feet deep to Cherry street—$28,000.

Three-story brick house, back buildings and lot, west side of Fifteenth street, 49 feet south of Master street, Twentieth ward, 24 feet front, 100 feet deep—$11,050.

Yearly ground rent of $150, out of lot west side of Franklin street, 258 feet north of Poplar street, Twentieth ward, 25 feet front, 113 feet deep—$2100.

Lot southeast side of Ireland street, Eighteenth ward, 250 feet northeast of Hanover street, 32 feet front, 80 feet deep to a five feet alley. Sold for a claim for water-pipe—$600.

Four single three-story brick houses and lot, east side of Savery street, 219 feet 4 inches south of Duke street, 18 feet front, 80 feet deep—$2900.

Brick house and lot north side Kimball street, 193 feet east of Twentieth street, First ward, 14 feet front, 48 feet deep to a 4 feet alley—$425.

Lot southeast side Indian Queen lane, 100 feet southwest of Thirty-sixth street, together with stone mansion and stone barn—$5000.

Brick and stone houses and lot, north side Margaretta street, between Front and New Market streets, 40 feet front, 128 feet deep on east side, 107 feet deep on west side; also, strip of ground on south side Willow street, between Front and New Market, 4½ inches front, 35 feet 1 inch deep—$8300.

Three-story brick house and lot west side Randolph street, 230 feet north of Girard avenue, Seventeenth ward, 16 feet front, 56 feet 6 inches deep to an alley—$600.

Frame house and lot southwest side of Ash street, 108 feet east of Thompson street, 18 feet front, 100 feet deep to a 15 foot alley—$410.

Two-story frame house and lot southeast side Queen street, 72 feet northeast of Hanover street, 18 feet front, 87 feet deep on northeast line, and 86 feet deep on southwest line—$111.

Two-story brick house and lot south side Hazel street, 287 feet west of Front street, 18 feet front, and in depth to Mary Randolph's land—$1450.

Lot with coal oil manufactory and refinery and buildings, vats, tanks, etc., northwest side Passyunk road, Twenty-sixth ward, 35 feet east of Twenty-fifth street—$800.

Three story brick house and lot west side Tenth street, 92 feet 1 inch south of Vine street, Tenth ward, 18 feet 5 inches front, 80 feet deep—$6000.

Three-story brick house with back kitchen and lot, northwest side of Woodland street, Twenty-seventh ward, 305 feet 2 inches northeast of Thirty-fourth street. The house is 16 feet 8 inches by 40 feet. The lot is 16 feet 8 inches by 120 feet—$1700.

Three story brick house with back kitchen and lot, northwest side of Woodland street, Twenty-seventh ward, 321 feet 10 inches northeast of Thirty-fourth street. The house is 16 feet 8 inches by 40 feet. The lot is 16 feet 8 inches by 120 feet—$1600.

Lot in Frankford, northwest side of Frankford and Bristol Turnpike road, containing 2 acres and 81 perches—$1950.

Brick house and lot east side of Second street, 22 feet north of Germantown avenue, Sixteenth ward, 30 feet front, 59 feet deep on northwest line, and 78 feet deep on southeast line to a 15 feet alley—$1200.

Brick brewery and lot Sixteenth ward, beginning at a point 44 feet 10½ inches southwest of Sophia street, and 53 feet 8 inches southeast of Edward street—$1000.

Two-story frame house and lot, Sixteenth ward, east side Second street, 24 feet south of Edward street, thence east 47 feet to a 15-feet court, thence by said court 8 feet—$1150.

Two-story frame house and lot east side of Second street, Sixteenth ward, 39 feet south of Edward street—$1200.

Two-story frame house and lot west side Aurora street, 218 feet south of Indiana street, Twenty-fifth ward, 32 feet front, 97 feet deep to a 15 feet alley—$450.

Three-story brick house and lot, south side Brandywine street, 285 feet east of Twenty-second street, Fifteenth ward, 16 feet front, 77 feet deep to an 8 feet alley—$2000.

Frame house and lot, west side Crease street, 75 feet south of Bedford street, Kensington, 25 feet front, 121 feet deep on north line, 120 feet on south line—$700.

Lot southwest corner Master and Marshall streets, Twentieth ward, 18 feet front, 49 feet deep on east line, 48 feet deep on west line to a 3 feet alley, 19 feet wide in rear—$2600.

Three-story brick house and two-story back buildings and lot, north side Brown street (No. 1021)—$2600.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Commission for the examination of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads report that they met at Sacramento on September 8. The inspection was completed September 23, when the Commission adjourned to Washington. The Commission says that, in its opinion, while some expenditures will need to be made, the two roads are substantially first-class railroads. In the opinion of the Commission, the general location of the Central Pacific is good, although they saw several places where it appeared to them it might be improved. There are no errors the immediate correction of which should be required by the government. It is not thought that they exceed reasonable limits, considering the haste with which the latter part of the road was built, nor that either bonds or land grants should be withheld for the small distance by which they increase the length of the road.

There are fifteen tunnels on the road through solid rock, conglomerate or soft granite; a part of these are arched [illegible], good work, which will last for many years. Those not through solid rock and not arched have stood without giving trouble for two or three years, and show no signs of failing. No estimate is made for arching any of the tunnels.

The bridges are of good material and workmanship; several are, however, lighter, and especially in their suspension rods, than is advisable. An estimate has been made for strengthening such as are deemed too weak to carry the maximum load with safety. The high trestles in the Sierra Nevada are generally of good character. The masonry, especially on the mountain divisions, is well constructed and of good materials.

At the summit of the Sierra Nevada the track has been covered by strongly-built sheds, boarded in at the sides, thus thoroughly protecting it from snows. There are in these mountains frequent snow slides or snow avalanches, and in many places the road crosses their track. Whenever this occurs in excavation a heavy roof is built over the road, and extended up to the side of the mountain, to which its upper edge is fitted, and the whole securely fastened to the rock, its slope being such that the avalanche will pass readily over it. In a distance of forty miles there is an aggregate length of thirty-two miles of snow-sheds and galleries.

The iron in the track varies from fifty-six to sixty-six pounds per lineal yard. The whole is as well adapted to high rates of speed as average first-class railroads in the United States.

The sidings are ample, and are judiciously located. A large portion of the road is well ballasted with good material.

The station-houses west of Sierra Nevada are not deemed sufficient, and an estimate is made for additional ones further east.

The machine shops are considered sufficient, except at the proposed junction of the two roads. There is a sufficient supply of machinery and tools on hand for all the shops, except at this junction.

The company have on the line of their road one hundred and sixty-six locomotives, engines, and passenger and freight cars in excess of the number required for the business of the road.

The telegraph line is well constructed and is supplied with a sufficient number of stations.

The estimate for supplying deficiencies on the Central Pacific amounts to $576,650. The company have more than a million dollars' worth of rolling stock, material, &c.

The report of the Union Pacific Railroad commends the location of the accepted line; has no errors that the government should require to be corrected. The road bed is a large part of the way of proper width, both in cuts and embankments. Several of the high trestles ought to be filled up at once. They were evidently intended as temporary expedients to gain time in opening the road. Some of the Howe-truss bridges, like several of those on the Central road, are light in their suspension rods for the maximum load of a train of locomotives. Several should be strengthened, for which estimates are made. Many of the trestles are safe and reliable for four or five years. Some protection against snow has already been provided. It will be expedient to erect snow sheds at some of the exposed points, but experience only can locate them properly. The saving in expense of operating and repairs will be so large that no railroad similarly situa'ed can afford to be without them. It will be safe to leave all this part of the work in the hands of the company, to be done as fast as their experience shall point out the right places and the character of the structures to be built.

The track is generally very good. But a few miles were observed where the heavy traffic, near Omaha, had worn the rails considerably. About 450 miles of track is laid with rails weighing fifty pounds per lineal yard, and with wrought-iron chairs; the remainder is of fifty-six pounds, and laid with fish joints. A part of the cost of replacement belongs to the repairs of the road, but a portion should be borne by the construction account, as the cross-ties were originally inferior. One hundred thousand dollars above the ordinary repairs is estimated for their replacement.

A considerable portion of the road is well ballasted, but quite a large amount is still needed.

The station-houses are of good character, properly located, and sufficient in number to accommodate the business of the road.

The discovery of good coal, in large quantities, easily accessible, at several points on the line of road, is of great value in reducing the cost of operating.

At several places there are permanent machine shops, well constructed and fully supplied with machinery and tools.

There are upon the line of the road 149 locomotive engines. The freight cars are considerably in excess of the present and immediate future wants of the road. The company have ample facilities for the construction of passenger cars.

The telegraph lines and stations are sufficient for present purposes.

The total amount required for supplying deficiencies of the Union Pacific Railroad from Promontory to Omaha is $1,586,100.

After examining the lists of rolling stock, material, and supplies on hand, submitted by the company, and making liberal allowance for immediate future wants of the road, we find they have a surplus amounting to about $1,800,000 in value.

In concluding this report the Commission desire to state that both companies are doing a large amount of work on their respective roads, and are day by day bringing them nearer to the standard required by law. This great line, the value of which to the country is inestimable, and in which every citizen should feel a pride, has been built in about half the time allowed by Congress, and is now a good and reliable means of communication between Omaha and Sacramento; well equipped, and fully prepared to carry passengers and freight with safety and dispatch, comparing in this respect favorably with a majority of the first-class roads in the United States. Respectfully submitted.

Hiram Walbridge, C. B. Comstock,
S. M. Felton, E. F. Winslow,
J. F. Boyd,
Commissioners.

THE FOLLOWING is a statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of November, 1869:

Debt bearing coin interest:

Character of issue and rate of interest.	Amount outstanding.	Accrued interest.
Bonds, 5 per cent.,	$20,000,000 00	$333,333 33
Bonds, 5 per cent.,	7,022,000 00	117,033 33
Bonds, 1881, 6 per cent.,	18,415,000 00	368,300 00
Bonds, Oregon war, 1881, 6 per cent.,	945,000 00	18,900 00
Bonds, 1881, 6 per cent.,	189,317,600 00	3,786,352 00
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent.,	514,771,600 00	15,443,148 00
Bonds, 1881, 6 per cent.,	75,000,000 00	1,500,000 00
Bonds, 10 40s, 5 per cent.,	194,567,300 00	1,621,394 17
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent.,	3,882,500 00	116,475 00
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent.,	125,561,300 00	3,766,839 00
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent.,	203,327,250 00	6,099,817 50
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent,	332,998,950 00	6,659,979 00
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent.,	379,588,950 00	7,591,779 00
Bonds, 5 20s, 6 per cent.,	42,539,350 00	850,787 00
	$2,107,936,800 00	$48,274,137 33
Coupons due not presented for payment,		3,750,706 25
Total,		$52,024,843 58

Debt bearing interest in lawful money:

Certificates, 3 per cent.	$47,640,000 00	$1,071,900 00
Navy pension fund, 3 per cent.,	14,000,000 00	140,000 00
	$61,640,000 00	$1,211,900 00

Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity:

Character of issue and rate of interest.	Amount outstanding.	Accrued interest.
Bonds, 6 per cent.,	$6,000 00	$360 00
Bonds, 6 per cent.,	14,150 00	849 00
Bonds, 6 per cent.,	58,700 00	2,641 50
Bonds, Texas indemnity, 5 per cent.,	242,000 00	12,100 00
Treasury notes, 1 mill to 6 per cent.,	103,614 64	3,072 35
Treasury notes, 5@5½ per cent.,	2,400 00	120 00
Treasury notes, 6 per cent.,	3,250 00	195 00
Treasury notes, 3-year 7 3 10 per cent.,	31,000 00	1,131 50
Treasury notes, 1 and 2-year 5 per cent.,	200,552 00	15,042 60
Certificates of indebtedness, 6 per cent.,	12,000 00	720 00
Compound interest notes, 6 per cent.,	2,576,210 00	495,901 46
Temporary loan, 4, 5 and 6 per cent.,	182,410 00	7,564 65
Treasury notes, 3 years, 7 3-10 per cent.,	857,400 00	31,295 10
	$4,389,986 64	$570,996 14

Debt bearing no interest:

Demand notes,	$113,258 50
U. S legal tenders,	356,000,000 00
Postal currency, Fractional currency,	37,035,442 38
Gold certificates of deposit,	28,731,520 00
	$421,880,220 88

RECAPITULATION.

Debt bearing coin interest:	
Bonds at 5 per cent.,	221,589,300 00
Bonds at 6 per cent.,	1,886,347,500 00
Amount outstanding,	$2,107,936,800 00
Accrued interest,	$52,024,843 58
Debt bearing interest in lawful money:	
Certificates, 3 per cent,	$47,640,000 00
Navy pension fund, 3 per cent. interest,	14,000,000 00
Amount outstanding,	$61,640,000 00
Interest,	1,211,900 00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity,	4,389,986 64
Interest,	570,996 14
Debt bearing no interest:	
Demand and legal tender notes,	$356,113,258 50
Postal and fractional currency,	37,035,442 38
Certificates of gold deposited,	28,731,520 00
Total,	421,880,220 88
Total amount outstanding,	2,595,847,007 52
Interest,	53,807,736 74
Total debt, principal and interest, including coupons due and not presented for paymen,,	$2,649,654,744 26
Amount in Treasury:	
Coin,	$116,904,711 69
Currency,	7,248,295 24
Sinking fund in United States coin interest bonds, and accrued interest,	18,260,001 47
Other United States coin interest bonds purchased, and accrued interest thereon,	40,020,546 50
Total amount in Treasury,	$188,523,554 90
Debt less amount in Treasury,	$2,461,131,189 36
Debt less amount in Treasury October 1, 1869,	2,468,495,072 11
Decrease of public debt during the past month,	7,363,882 75
Decrease since March 1, 1869,	$61,332,070 65

Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money:

Character of issue and rate of interest.	Amount outstanding.	Accrued interest not yet paid.
Union Pacific 6 per cent. bonds,	$26,638,000	$531,738 97
Kansas Pacific Railroad, late Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern division,	6,303,000	12,606 00
Sioux City and Pacific Railroad,	1,628,320	32,566 40
Central Pacific Railroad,	2,362,000	41,254 27
Do. do.	22,000,000	449,549 84
Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, assignees of Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad,	1,600,000	32,000 00
Western Pacific Railroad,	1,648,000	19,125 61
Totals,	$62,188,320	$1,215,350 09

Interest paid by the United States,	$4,984,822 54
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.,	1,836,730 04
Balance of interest paid by United States,	3,148,092 50

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department, at the close of business on the last day of October, 1869.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·31	MOON RISES	4·35
SUN SETS	4·56	HIGH WATER	1·14

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM W. PAUL,
H. C. BUTCHER, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
S. E. STOKES,

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder,
William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Oct. 19
Siberia	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Oct. 19
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 20
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 22
Cambria	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 22
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 23
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Oct. 23
Cimbria	Havre	New York	Oct. 21
Paraguay	London	New York	Oct. 23
Leipzig	Southampton	Baltimore	Oct. 23
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York, via Hal.	Oct. 23
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 26
Donau	Southampton	New York	Oct. 26
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 27
Nemesis	London	New York	Oct. 30
FOR EUROPE.			
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool, via Hal.	Nov. 2
Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 2
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 3
Berlin	Baltimore	Bremen	Nov. 3
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 3
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 4
Rhein	New York	Bremen	Nov. 4
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
India	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 6
Cella	New York	London	Nov. 6
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
City of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 13
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Nov. 4
Morro Castle	New York	Havana, via Nas.	Nov. 4
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Nov. 6
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Nov. 6
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz	Nov. 10
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr A. Denike, Jones, Aspinwall, D. S. Stetson & Co.—not as before.
Schr Aid, Smith, Fall River, J. Rommell, Jr. & Brother.
Schr O. S. Edwards, Corson, Salem, do.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, New Bedford, do.
Schr Sabeo, Lampeon, Newburyport, do.
Schr Ida Dela Torre, Thompson, Bristol, do.
Schr C. J. Errickson, Smith, Stonington, do.
Schr Onward, Bunker, Bangor, Borda, Kellar & Nutting.
Schr Zeyla, Crowell, Boston, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr Mary Price, Cobb, Plymouth, do.
Schr Geo. Hotchkiss, Rackett, Pawtucket, do.
Schr Southerner, Darling, Portsmouth, do.
Barge W. J. Hamilton, Hamilton, New York, do.
Barge W. Darlin, Killion, New York, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Br. brig Elgin, Sutherland, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr Sarah, Wheeler, 5 days from Rappahannock river, with railroad ties to Hickman & Cottingham.

Schr Helene, Murray, from Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr Addie M. Chadwick, Coan, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr P. A. Saunders, Steelman, 5 days from New Haven, with old railroad iron to captain.

Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr M. C. Burnite, Durborow, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Four Sisters, Laws, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr S. Godfrey, Godfrey, from Boston.
Schr M. G. Collins, Endicott, from Boston.
Schr Emma Fox, Case, from Boston.
Schr Ida Dela Torre, Davis, from Fall River.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, from Newport.
Schr Horn, Smith, from Providence.
Schr Bessie Wilson, Connelly, from Providence.
Schr Blast, Parker, from New Haven.
Schr Minnie Kinney, News, from New Haven.
Schr J. W. Fitzpatrick, Smith, from Salem.
Schr Maria Roxana, Palmer, from Portland.

BELOW.

Captain Virden, of steamtug America, reports at the Breakwater on Sunday, barques Mary C. Fox, from Sagua; Lechee, from Gloucester, Eng.; Zulma, from West Indies; and Eris, from Windsor. At Cross Ledge, brig Eagle, and an Italian brig, name unknown.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LEWES, Del., Nov. 1.—Passed in this A. M., barque Dr. C. Tupper, from Boston. Passed in this afternoon, barque Minnie Cameron. The ship Lancaster is now coming in. Two barques are outside, bound in. Wind SW., and cloudy. Thermometer, 49.

Passed up to-night, barque Mary C. Fox. Three barques are below.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 1.—Four barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

James McMahon, with lumber, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 1.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—

Estelle; Rose Ann; M. L. Wilcox; and Otranto, for New York; C. A. Dornfield, for Wilmington; and Frank Sheldon, for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Nov 2.—The barge Catherine Terrence, with coal, leaves to-day for Baltimore.

L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Prometheus, Grey, from Charleston for Philadelphia, has on board 404 bales cotton, 60 bales yarn, 140 tcs. rice, 108 bbls. rosin, 10 casks clay, 89 bbls. beans, and 4 do. oranges.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, hence, at New York 31st ult.

Barque Johann Martin, Benitz, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 18th ult.

Schr Wm. Norman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 30th ult.

Schr D. V. Streaker, Vangilder, at Wilmington, N. C. 29th ult. for Charleston.

Schrs Reading Railroad No. 32, Rodan, and do. do. No. 48, Davis, hence, at Richmond 30th ult.

Schrs C. W. May, Kinney, and Frances, Gibbs, cleared at Boston 30th ult. for Philadelphia.

Schr L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, cleared at Charleston 29th ult. for Wilmington, N. C.

Schrs Amelia, Bebee, and Success, Richards, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 30th ult.

Schrs R. H. Wilson, Harris, for Fall River, and George Nevinger, for New Haven, both for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 31st ult.

Schr C. W. Dexter, Mason, from Providence, and C. C. Goodman, Bishop, from Hartford, at New York 31st ult. for Philadelphia.

Schrs C. & C. Brooks, from Providence; Beulah E. Sharp, Cole, from Bristol; Perine, Duffield, from Stonington; Charles P. Stickney, Mattheus, from New London; Reading Railroad, No. 48, Lynch; James Hoffman, Shropshire; H. W. Benedict, Chase, from New Haven; and Fannie Hammer, Brooks, from Bridgeport, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 31st ult.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 10th of November, 1869, a light will be exhibited from, and marking, the southern end of North Brother Island, in the East River, between Long Island Sound and the harbor of New York. The building is of wood, one story high, with a Mansard roof, from which rises a wooden tower supporting the illuminating apparatus, consisting of a lens of the sixth order showing a fixed white light at an elevation of 50 feet above the level of the sea, and illuminating 270 degrees of the horizon. The building is painted a light drab, except the trimmings, which are brown.

By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Oct. 26, 1869.

The Bell Buoy off the "Graves Ledge" has drifted from its moorings, but it will be replaced as soon as possible.

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness, and work guaranteed.

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
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FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Baltimore, via Halifax Tuesday, Nov. 2, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Nov. 6, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Nov. 13, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$3[illegible]
To London	105	To London	[illegible]
To Paris	115	To Paris	[illegible]

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$[illegible]
Halifax	20	Halifax	1[illegible]
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	3[illegible]

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y. or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

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THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine),

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin............$140 | Second Cabin............$8[illegible]

TO PARIS,

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin............$145 | Second Cabin............$8[illegible]

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

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For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
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THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

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Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
28½ Pier 19 North Wharves.

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PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

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W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
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Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
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FOR SALE.

RAILROAD FORECLOSURE SALE.—THE undersigned grantee in trust, and as Special Master Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the Southern District of Ohio, in the case of Charles Moran, Trustee, against the Cincinnati and Zanesville Railroad Company, pending in said Court in Chancery, by authority of the decree rendered in said cause at the October term thereof, A. D. 1869, will, on the first day of December, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of said Court, in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, offer and expose to sale by public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, payable on confirmation of said sale by said Court, but not for less than the minimum sum fixed by said Court, namely—one million three thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars ($1,003,968). THE RAILROAD, OTHER PROPERTY AND FRANCHISES, INCLUDING THE FRANCHISE TO BE AND ACT AS A CORPORATION OF THE CINCINNATI AND ZANESVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY IN THE STATE OF OHIO. If no sale shall be effected at the time and place above designated, the biddings will be adjourned from day to day, or time to time, by proclamation, and pursuant thereto, will be continued to complete the sale. Possession of the premises to be delivered to the purchaser on confirmation and payment of the purchase-money—compliance in other respects with the terms of the order of sale by the purchaser being also required.

CHARLES MORAN, Trustee,
And Special Master Commissioner.
Address, New York City.
HUNTER & DAUGHERTY, Solicitors for Complainants.
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EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 11 9stu1m

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HERRMANN,
PRESTIDIGITATEUR.
REFINED ILLUSION.
DELIGHTFUL MYSTERY,
FEATS OF MODERN MAGIC.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, November 2, and every night during the week, a programme ENTIRELY NEW, NEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED. Invented by himself, expressly to signalize his return to this hemisphere.

No APPLIANCE OF MECHANISM, Or assistance of paraphernalia of any kind, are used in these astonishing performances.

Being the last performances of PROFESSOR HERRMANN Before retiring to Europe, after astonishing the OLD AND NEW WORLDS.

TO-MORROW (Wednesday), THIRD NIGHT. Admission, $1, including reserved seats; Family Circle, 75 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.

Seats now for sale at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street, and at the Academy. 10 30 tf

PATTI MATINEE—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce for SATURDAY, November 6, at 2 o'clock. The last appearance in this city (positively) of the greatest living Concert Vocalist, CARLOTTA PATTI, (prior to her departure for the principal cities of the West.)

At this only Gala Patti Matinee, MISS CARLOTTA PATTI will be assisted by the following celebrated artistes:—

Mr. THEODORE RITTER, the great classic Pianist.
Mr. F. J. PRUME, the remarkable Violinist.
Mr. HENRY SQUIRE, the noted English Tenor, his first appearance in Philadelphia.
JOSEPH HERRMANNS, The great German Basso.
Mr. COLBY, Musical Director and Conductor.

Admission One Dollar; reserved seats Fifty Cents extra. The sale of Seats will begin at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, November 3, at Trumpler's Music Store. 11 1

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
Tom Taylor's best comedy, in three acts, of
AN UNEQUAL MATCH,
and BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
LAURA KEENE as............HESTER GAZEBROOK
Both produced with a splendid cast.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY (by desire),
MASKS AND FACES.
PEG WOFFINGTON..............LAURA KEENE

Friday—BENEFIT OF LAURA KEENE, and entire change of bill will be given, introducing the whole of the double company.

Seats secured six days in advance.

Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT ¼ to 8.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Nov. 2, ENGAGEMENT FOR TWELVE NIGHTS OF THE EMINENT ARTISTE, LUCILLE WESTERN, Who will have the honor of appearing in her powerful creation and thrilling portraiture of LADY ISABEL VANE in EAST LYNNE; or, THE ELOPEMENT, In which grand impersonation she is WITHOUT A RIVAL.

Having performed this celebrated *role* over 1400 nights.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.

MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING, First production in America of Boucicault and Byron's play, LOST AT SEA. with new Scenery.

Fine Effects, the original Music, and an efficient Cast.

For particulars of scenery, incidents, etc., see bills of the day.

Seats secured six days in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, THE ZANFRETTA TROUPE, AND CaROU FAMILY.

LAST WEEK OF THE CLODOCHE TROUPE. THE GREEK SLAVE, ROSE OF SHARON, ETC. Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch. (Late Theatre Comique).

Crowded houses and delighted audiences nightly. THIS EVENING, AND CONTINUE EVERY NIGHT. Second week of the great incomparable DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S Gigantic Minstrels and Burlesque Opera Troupe. Introducing another immense new programme.

First Week—Great Shadow Pantomime.
First Week—Lazy Negro Dick. [11 1 6t
Admission, 50 c.; Gallery, 25 c.; Parquette, 75c.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut. THE FAMILY RESORT. CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS, OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES EVERY EVENING.

J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES AT THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

First Course on CHEMISTRY, by Dr. B. H. RAND, commencing on TUESDAY, November 2. Other courses on Chemistry, on Heat, on Electricity, Light, and Mechanics to follow. 11 2 3t

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S MATINEES—MUSICAL FUND HALL, 1869-70, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. 10 18

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

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DAVID FLEMMING, CIGAR BOX MANUFACTURER, No. 625 COMMERCE Street, above Market. Orders filled at the shortest notice. 10 14 1m

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Evening Telegraph

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NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1869.

CONTRACTS IN CONFEDERATE MONEY.

SINCE the conclusion of the war many difficulties have arisen in the Southern States from the want of an established rule in regard to the responsibilities incurred under contracts made during the progress of the Rebellion which stipulated for the payment of dollars that were mutually understood to mean dollars of Confederate money. The most important questions involved in these disputes were definitely settled yesterday by the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Thorington vs. Smith & Hartley, which was delivered by Chief Justice Chase, and as it was deemed necessary to give a definition of the legal status of the Confederate Government, this opinion possesses national interest and importance.

The leading points in issue were:—1. Can a contract for the payment of Confederate money, made during the Rebellion by parties residing within the Confederate States, be enforced in the United States courts? 2. Can evidence be adduced to prove that a written contract requiring the payment of dollars meant anything else than lawful dollars? The principle has heretofore been enunciated that none of the stipulations of contracts made to aid the Rebellion can be enforced in American courts, and it is now reaffirmed. One of the parties to this suit seems to have relied upon such an extension of this principle as would have led to the conclusion that, inasmuch as the Confederate notes were issued for the treasonable purpose of aiding an insurrection or war against the United States, any transactions based on the use of such a currency were necessarily void and inoperative. The Court, however, holds that, inasmuch as an ordinary business transaction did not involve any act of hostility to the Government, it must be judged by its merits; and that, as the parties living within the lines of the Rebellion were compelled to use the currency forced into general circulation in their midst, the business transactions arising from and based on this necessity deserve legal recognition and protection.

An elaborate discussion of the condition of affairs in the Southern States during the dominance of Jeff. Davis results in the conclusion that Confederate "currency must be regarded in courts of law in the same light as if it had been issued by a *bona fide* government temporarily occupying a part of the territory of the United States;" and that contracts requiring the payment of Confederate currency "should be refused in the courts of the United States, after the restoration of peace, to the extent of their just obligation." The Confederate government is judicially defined to be a temporary "government of paramount force," similar in its legal bearings to the government established at Castine, in Maine, when it fell into the possession of the British forces during the War of 1812, or the government established at Tampico, Mexico, when it fell into the possession of American troops during the Mexican war. The doctrine is announced that, while this supremacy of the Confederate government did not justify acts of hostility to the United States, "it made civil obedience to its authority not only a necessity but a duty. Without such obedience, civil order was impossible;" and that, therefore, citizens in agreeing to buy or sell for a given sum of Confederate money committed an act which was not in itself unlawful, and which cannot be treated as a nullity by the courts of the reconstructed Union.

The second question at issue was decided in a similar spirit. It was decided that evidence could be properly offered to prove the meaning of the word "dollars," used by the parties to this contract. This cannot be done under all circumstances, for the Judge held that "a contract to pay dollars made between citizens of any State of the Union maintaining its constitutional relations with the Government, is a contract to pay lawful money of the United States, and *cannot be modified or explained by parol evidence*." But due allowance must be made for the peculiar circumstances existing in the South. As the word dollar had acquired a meaning which, while neither legal nor correct, was none the less actual, it is contended that the ends of substantial justice can be attained by the production of evidence to prove what this meaning was. Judge Chase holds that Confederate money had no intrinsic value, and that it never can have, but that it nevertheless possessed "a sufficiently definite relation to gold and silver, the universal measures of value, so that it was always easy to ascertain how much gold and silver was the real equivalent of a sum expressed in this currency." The point to be aimed at in estimating the liabilities of an unfulfilled contract, in which the parties agreed to make a payment in Confederate money, is to ascertain the actual value of these notes at the time and place of the contract, in lawful money of the United States, and to render a judgment bond on such valuation.

Parties in the South who are inclined to act justly will have no cause to complain of this decision. It will prevent men from profiting by events over which they had no control, and it will give to obligations entered into during the war a construction which will correspond as closely as possible with the intentions and expectations of the contracting parties.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE AT THE THEATRES.

THE burning of a theatre, or indeed of any place of popular assembly, while full of people, is a calamity so terrible even in contemplation, that anything short of the most ample preparations for the extinguishment of fire, and the most extreme caution in the arrangement of the various gas jets and the heating apparatus, so as to provide as far as possible for every emergency, is criminal on the part of the authorities and the owners of the buildings. From the manner in which places of amusement are constructed, a fire must necessarily spread with great rapidity if it once gets fairly started, and from the great number of exposed lights that are in use in such establishments, particularly behind the scenes, they are peculiarly liable to accidents.

It is gratifying to have reliable information that in all of our leading theatres the most ample arrangements have been made not only to guard against danger in the first place, but to secure the prompt extinguishment of the flames in case they should become started through one of those unforeseen accidents against which no foresight can provide. Yesterday the Building Inspectors made their annual visit to the Academy of Music and the Chesnut, Walnut, Arch, and American Theatres, to see that the law with respect to safeguards against fire and ample means of egress for the audience were complied with. At all of the theatres were found one or more fire-plugs with hose attached of sufficient length to reach to all parts of the house. The stage lights were covered with wire gauze, and in all except the American heaters were in use, so that any danger from stoves was obviated. The inspectors ordered the stoves in the dressing-rooms of the American to be provided with zinc or sheet-iron cases, and they might have gone a step further with propriety, and ordered all the lights behind the scenes in all the theatres to be covered with gauze. In a matter of this kind it is always best to err on the side of excessive caution.

At the Academy of Music the provisions in case of fire were found to be most ample. A powerful steam engine is always in readiness to throw water to any part of the building, and the employes are organized into a fire brigade, with all the necessary axes, buckets, and plenty of hose for the efficient performance of their duty in case of an alarm. The inspectors found that at all the establishments named the means of egress were as ample as it was possible to provide, and that under any ordinary circumstances an audience ought to be able to escape in safety.

In this connection it may not be amiss to disabuse the public mind of a wrong impression as to the combustible nature of theatrical scenery, which is not by any means as great as is commonly supposed. The canvas upon which the scenery is painted is heavily sized, and the colors, most of them metallic, are mixed with glue. The consequence is that the scenery will not blaze but rather crumble away if it is brought in contact with the flames. The frames upon which the canvas is stretched being of wood, are, of course, combustible, and there are always so many things laying about behind the scenes, and so many careless people about, that the greatest danger is in this part of the house. But the scenery itself, which is generally looked upon as particularly exposed to ignition, is scarcely an appreciable cause for fear.

All the appliances that can be devised, however, will not prevent conflagrations if careless people are not well looked after, and the managers of the theatres ought to have all their employes, actors, carpenters, ushers, and everybody, well drilled in the management of the apparatus provided, and assigned regular posts which they will be expected to take in case of alarm. A little good discipline in a matter of this kind will not only ensure caution, but it will aid very materially in extinguishing a fire if one should happen to break out.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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MONEY,
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COMFORT,
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APPEARANCE,
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THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
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SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

The sales at Oak Hall were never so large as they are to-day, and the prices never so low. New customers are daily making the acquaintance of the house, and *you* should be one of them. 10 26

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES,
Hon. S. S. COX, November 29.
Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, December 1.
Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, December 3.
MARK TWAIN, December 7.
DECORDOVA, December 9.
WENDELL PHILLIPS, December 16.
Tickets at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 11 1 tf

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLINTON COAL AND IRON COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Room No. 24 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
GEO. W. LEHMAN,
Secretary.
10 23 9t

MORNING GLORY.
It is an admitted fact that the
MORNING GLORY
BASE-BURNING HEATING STOVES
keep steadily ahead of all competitors. For superiority and economy in fuel they are unapproached. Call and see them.
BUZBY & HUNTERSON,
Nos. 209 and 211 N. SECOND Street.
10 6 1mlp

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PONEYVILLE LECTURES.—WILLIAM L. DENNIS, Esq., has the pleasure to announce a course of four lectures, entitled the "PONEYVILLE LECTURES," the first of which will be given on TUESDAY EVENING, November 2, 1869, at the ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS (large hall). Subject—"Dr. Dipps of Poneyville."
TUESDAY, Nov. 9.—"Our Church and Congregation."
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17.—"Social Fossils."
TUESDAY, Nov. 23.—"Mrs. Wiggins and her Party."
Tickets for the course, with secured seats..........$2·00
Single lecture, with secured seat..........75
Admission, 50 cents. Lecture at 8 o'clock.
Tickets can be had at Trumpler's music store. 10 28

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.
The classes for instruction for 1869-70 will be organized the first week in November, in the following branches:—Penmanship, by Prof. J. W. SHOEMAKER; French, JEAN B. SUE; German, Prof. J. M. HABEL; Elocution, Prof. RUFUS ADAMS; and Music, Prof. JOHN BOWER.
Terms, to members only, One Dollar for twenty lessons.
Application for admission to be made at the rooms. 10 28 thstu3t

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LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
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THE PHILADELPHIA
SAVING FUND SOCIETY
Commenced business at its
NEW OFFICE,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF
WASHINGTON SQUARE AND WALNUT STREET,
ON MONDAY, 11th inst 10 12 1m

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street 9 4$

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes.
11 2 3t WILLIAM H. WEBB, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.
PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes.
11 2 tuthsat JOHN A. LEWIS, Cashier.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
11 2 3t P. LAMB, Cashier.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1869.
The Directors have declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes.
11 2 3t W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable, clear of all taxes, on demand.
S. C. PALMER,
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NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2, 1869.

Greeley and Dana.

The readers of the *Sun* newspaper—there are some—must have been struck with the eloquent pertinacity with which that paper has been advocating, of late, the claims of Mr. Greeley. Is it in fun or in earnest? is the question which is often asked. Those who have had reason to understand Mr. Dana's disposition, recognize the fact that that gentleman never elaborately praises any one "in earnest." It is all "sarcastical." In answer to the questions that have lately been pressed upon him, however, he solemnly avers that his eulogy of Mr. Greeley has been serious. That vivacious creature England backs him in the statement. Both these men want Greeley elected. They long to have him up at Albany. Why? Because the poor old thing will then have no time to attend to his newspaper (reason number one); and because, if he proves to be a dead failure there, the *Sun* will have a big handle to take hold of (reason number two). Mr. Dana is celebrated for being a most implacable enemy. Dr. Johnson would have loved him—his capacities for hate are so sublime. Meanwhile the *Sun* is becoming so personal that its circulation is diminishing among respectable people. It has the merit of being bright; will it also have the misfortune of being brief? Not if sarcasm and desperation upon Mr. Dana's part can save it.

Mr. Fechter.

It is with some tremulousness that I make the statement that Mr. Fechter is this winter to consummate an engagement of fifty nights at Niblo's Garden. Mr. Harry Palmer is now in London completing negotiations with the Teutonic star. The engagement is expected to commence early in December. The opening play has not yet been determined upon, and there is the same indecision in choosing between *Hamlet* and *Rouge-et-Noir* that the management of Booth's experienced in making a selection between *Mary Warner* and *Leah*. "How much will he get?" is the inevitable question which my penetration enables me to foresee will be raised. That question I rejoice that I am able definitely to answer. He will receive seventy pounds per night, an amount about equal to that received by Mr. Joseph Jefferson. There are contradictory reports as to the amount of German accent he betrays. One ear-witness assures me that the accent is of the most atrocious proportions; another, that it is scarcely perceptible to even the most refined ears; another, who saw him upon the French stage, is eloquent upon his perfections. No formal announcement of his appearance has yet been made, but the information which has reached me is so definite in shape that I am inclined to believe it may be true.

Poetesses in the Flesh.

In the obscure corner of Gotham in which these letters are indited I am sometimes visited, on motives of business, by literary people who hold, if not a very distinguished, at least a very fair position in the world's estimation. Most of these people are Isms of New York. Most of them have more brains than means. Not a few of them have made plenty of money and squandered it. One poetess and one feminine novelist have "cameoed" themselves very plainly upon my memory. I will not name them, for I cannot say anything very pleasant of either. The novelist has been familiar to me by name ever since I was a boy. I always imagined her to be a delicate, ethereal-looking woman, with eyes like those of a sylph (whatever kind of eyes those may be), and hands like translucent white wax. When she stood before me I saw a tall, broad, red-visaged, masculine-looking woman. She wore cotton gloves, and brandished her hands with a looseness which lent a strong accentuation to her speech. She did not smell of brandy, but she looked of it, and that is the next worst thing. Perhaps her ideal women are all the more airy-like and intangible because their *creatrice* is adipose. They have all the fancy, and she has all the flesh.

The other lady has "been before the public" for the last thirty-five years, and has written and published as much poetry and feminine biography as any other woman living. She is, I believe, a widow at present, and is of course attired in deep black. She is short, florid, and brusque; and has all the confidence of the late Julie de Marguerites, with none of that lady's very entertaining powers of conversation and gossip. She is extremely snappish and "short" with people, especially young ones, and evidently won't stand any nonsense. "Take your eyes off of me! Don't look at me that way!" I once heard her exclaim to an innocent youth who was eyeing her attentively in a newspaper office. To the present day she is an indefatigable writer, and possesses the patience of the compiler—a merit which very few authoresses can boast of.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"The Unequal Match" at the Chesnut.

Tom Taylor's comedy of *The Unequal Match*, as given at the Chesnut last evening, was a very unequal performance, and it failed to achieve such a success as will warrant its production very soon again. As compared with some of Tom Taylor's pieces it is decidedly inferior, and although the story is not uninteresting, and some of the situations are quite dramatic, the dialogue is often weak and trivial, and the general effect is far from enlivening. Last night, too, it was evident that the dialogue had been trimmed down considerably, and while this had the effect of bringing out in bolder relief the character of 'Hester Gazebrook," which was sustained by Miss Keene, it also destroyed the continuity of the plot, and some of the scenes were almost unintelligible, while the whole performance was disjointed, and in an eminent degree unsatisfactory.

The theme of the comedy is an old one that has been worked over and over again, and Taylor has not given by any means the best version. The plot, as nearly as it can be made out, relates how "Sir Harry Arncliffe," like the "Lord of Burleigh" in Tennyson's poem, in the disguise of a landscape painter, fell in love with a poor man's daughter and raised her to his own estate. Her rustic manners, however, were out of place in his stately halls, and a fashionable rival gradually encroaches upon the prerogatives of the wife. The baronet suddenly leaves home for the German springs to nurse an incipient consumption, without informing his wife of the wherefore of his departure. The rival follows him, and the wife is led to believe that she is deserted. She then sets to work to learn all the fashionable airs and graces of the *beau monde*, and, travelling to the continent, creates quite a sensation in society. She meets her husband at the springs, finds him in good health, and brings him to his senses by exciting his jealousy and treating him with a polished indifference, until he acknowledges his errors and begs for a reconciliation.

Miss Keene gave a good personation of "Hester Gazebrook," and the parts of "John Gazebrook," "Hester's" father, and "Bessie," her waiting maid, were creditably acted by Mr. Jack and Miss Josephine Laurens. The other parts were not well done, and Mr. Sheridan as "Sir Harry Arncliffe," and Miss Jennie Anderson as "Lady Honeywood," were particularly inefficient.

To speak plainly, this comedy is not worth producing, and although the actors might have done a little more for it, it is a matter for congratulation that it will be given for the last time to night. We hope that then it will be allowed to rest in peace.

Speaking of Tennyson, as above, reminds us that it has become quite the fashion to dramatize his poems nowadays, and we suggest, for the benefit of any one that is competent to undertake the task, that "The Lord of Burleigh" presents a capital subject for a drama, if it is properly managed. It ought to be done well, however, or not at all.

"Lost at Sea" at the Arch.

Formosa has scarcely passed off the stage in this city before we are treated to another effusion of Dion Boucicault, who has this time called Mr. H. J. Byron to his assistance, and in conjunction with him brought forth a vapid but startling sensation yclept *Lost at Sea*, which was produced, for the first time in this country, at the Arch Street Theatre last evening. The size and the character of the audience which the announcement brought together afforded abundant proof that the Arch was "not doing Shakespeare." The house was fairly jammed, more especially the gallery, into which the riff-raff of the town was packed as only the riff-raff can be packed and survive the pressure.

Lost at Sea is as flat, stale, and unprofitable as *Formosa*, from an intelligent and artistic standpoint; with no claim to originality, either in motive, treatment, or character. It does not contain a solitary sentence that has the barest semblance of originality, nor a solitary role that is not copied after some other role with which the public is already familiar. But it affords an unusual opportunity for the display of the skill of the stage painter and the dexterity of the stage carpenter, to whose necessities almost every scene is made subservient, at the expense of the probable, and, at times, even of the possible. This, of course, makes the piece a taking one, and insures it a run such as no amount of genuine dramatic merit would secure, in these degenerate days when red fire and padded legs are more seductive than the old-time attractions of the stage. But, although springing in part from the brain of Boucicault, it possesses one positive merit. It is free from vulgarity. The villainy with which it is so freely interspersed is decent villainy, although its decency has a very villainous cast.

The plot turns upon the financial perplexities of "Mr. Franklin," a London banker, who has thoughtlessly appropriated the money of "Walter Coram," an Indian customer of unmentionable wealth. "Mr. Franklin" is sorely distressed by the expected daily arrival of "Coram" from the East, when he is inexpressibly relieved by the announcement that the vessel in which the unwelcome visitor is supposed to have sailed has been lost at sea. "Coram" is known to have no relatives or friends in England, and "Rawlings," the banker's clerk, determines to benefit by the circumstance. Having received a consignment of boxes belonging to "Coram," in which are found all his private papers and diary, he induces "Dr. Jessop," a quack of the rankest order, to personate the defunct Indian merchant. But as fate—or, rather, Boucicault and Byron—would have it, "Coram" is still in the flesh, and having been confined to his bed in "Dr. Jessop's" house by an accident, gets an inkling of the whole swindling scheme when his baggage is brought to this house as the basis of operations. From that point to the end of the piece, both of the conspirators are made to play directly into his hands. Their villainy is blocked at every turn, vice is brought to grief in a very satisfactory and edifying style, and virtue is triumphant throughout—so triumphant, in fact, that at the end it can well afford to be magnanimous and bid the discomfited villains go and sin no more.

The first effective scene is in the second act, where "Katey Jessop," the daughter of the quack, makes the bitter discovery that "Rawlings," who has been her devoted admirer, is about to throw her over for the purpose of marrying "Laura Franklin," the daughter of the banker. As "Jim Smiley," the quack doctor's boy, expresses it, she can't stand this—it is too many for her, and she flops! Then, in her desperation at the heartlessness of "Rawlings," she determines to flop out altogether, and this determination introduces a grand scenic display of Hungerford bridge and the Railroad suspension bridge, which give the carpenter and painter of the Arch an opportunity of which they have made the most. "Katey" repairs to this scene at night, intent upon flopping overboard, but is brought to her senses just in time to avert such a catastrophe, by the apparition of "Jim Smiley" and "Coram." She reconsiders her determination, confesses that "Rawlings" is a natural-born scoundrel, buries him in her heart, and then enthrones "Coram" therein, and all with such startling rapidity that the breath of the audience is fairly taken away by the succession of her ever-changing emotions. It does not matter, of course, that the whole is thing simply ridiculous, utterly defiant of nature, and possessed of not a semblance of true art. There it is, and you must make the best of it.

In the third act we are treated to what is intended to be another captivating spectacle—the run on "Franklin's" bank; but the whole affair is pitched too high for the appliances of any stage, and can just as well be regarded as a run on anything else. The *finale* of this scene, however, is quite effective, where "Dr. Jessop," who has resorted to forgery at the command of "Rawlings," to give the latter a lift in his suit for the hand of "Laura Franklin," is disconcerted by the receipt of £20,000 and the passage of the fatal document into the hands of the only true, original, and genuine "Coram."

But it is in the fourth act that the two B's have laid themselves out at full length, and achieved a triumph that has rarely been witnessed on the Bowery stage in its palmiest days. Mr. Boucicault himself, the greatest of the two B's, fully appreciated the startling grandeur of the mechanical contrivances which are introduced, even before the play had been given to the public on the stage of the Adelphi Theatre in London. The newspaper controversy in which he became embroiled on account of *Formosa* proved such an excellent advertising dodge that he was persuaded to try his hand at it again. Success had made him audacious, to the extent of downright impudence. So, a few days before the first production of the piece, he addressed a considerate note to the Prince of Wales, in which he stated that he felt he could best express his gratitude for the intention of her Royal Highness, the Princess of Wales, to be present on this occasion, by respectfully apprising the Prince that the new piece contained a scene somewhat more startling than usual, and that he should be grieved if it were to cause any pain or uneasiness to the Princess, in her delicate state of health! The audacity of the man was so overwhelming that the Prince of Wales was actually drawn into the trap, and lent his aid to this desperate advertising trick. In reply a kind acknowledgment was conveyed to Mr. Boucicault for his disinterested consideration, but he was informed that the Princess had made up her mind to be amused, and not to be disconcerted by any of the incidents of *Lost at Sea*. If the Princess had been frightened into staying away from the theatre, what a crowning glory would have been achieved! But she was not frightened into staying away, and she did not flopp at the spectacle of the burning house, and so the whole dodge was a fizzle of the most gigantic proportions. This "scene somewhat more startling than usual" is a house on fire. "Coram" having secured all the best cards, the two heavy villains are on their last legs, and in their desperation resolve to burn him up, since "water will not drown him." He is caged in "Jessop's" house, and a preliminary cup of drugged coffee is administered. "Coram," however, sips it down with great gusto; he has been an extravagant opium eater all his life, and is delighted, rather than disconcerted. Yet the circumstance appears grave, and by the pricking of his thumbs he is made aware that something wicked this way comes. And sure enough, for the house is on fire, and he is effectually caged, and is only rescued from the flames by being dragged out through the roof by the devoted "Katey" and the irrepressible "Jim Smiley." What if our amiable and ingenious friend Colonel Fitzgerald did get up a house on fire to shed more light on *Light at Last!* It was a weak and frivolous invention of the enemy, compared to this particular house on fire. We have no hesitation whatever in pronouncing Boucicault's house on fire the greatest house on fire that ever was on fire. The like of it was never before seen upon the Bowery stage, much less upon the classical stage of the Arch. It is not a matter of surprise that Boucicault should tremble lest it prove too many for the Princess of Wales and cause her to flop. It was not a matter of surprise last night that the riff-raff and the rag-tag-and-bobtail in the galleries should be convulsed with joy, and when utterly beside themselves should shout "Hi! hi! Tiger-r-r-r-r-ow-hough!" and pelt the people in the pit with apples.

The cast at the Arch is as strong a one as the character of the *roles* will permit, and the acting is infinitely better than the thing deserves. Mr. Cathcart plays "Walter Coram," the genuine, with his customary unction. Mr. James is as satisfactory a genteel villain in "Rawlings" as in anything else, and Mr. Craig, in made-up and acting as "Jim Smiley," is the life and soul of the piece, as he might be expected to be; while Mr. Stoddart does the self-sacrificing and ever-thoughtful nobleman, "Lord Alfred Colebrook," in creditable style. The only effective female part is that of "Katey Jessop,' which, in the hands of Miss Lizzie Price, is at times a thoughtful and throughout a careful personation. The piece will continue to draw, we have no doubt, for an indefinite period, for it is exactly suited to the tastes of people who don't admire Shakespeare and such stuff.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT Tom Taylor's comedy of *The Unequal Match* will be repeated for the last time this evening. The nautical drama of *Black-eyed Susan* will be given as an afterpiece.

To-morrow, and on Thursday, *Masks and Faces* will be given, in compliance with a general request. This piece as it is performed at the Chesnut is well worth seeing. The play itself is one of unusual merit, and the different characters are admirably adapted to the capacities of the several members of the company who sustain them.

On Friday evening Sheridan's comedy of *The School for Scandal* will be performed for the benefit of Miss Keene, and we hope that there will be a full house on the occasion. The Chesnut street company ought to render this play in capital style, and Miss Keene's "Lady Teazle," we may be assured, will be a superior personation.

AT THE WALNUT Miss Lucille Western appeared last evening to a large audience, and the interest in her personations of "Lady Isabel" and "Madame Vine" appeared to be as great as ever. The mourners were out in full force, and the number of tears shed were in the highest degree complimentary to the actress.

This evening *East Lynne* will be repeated.

AT THE ARCH *Lost at Sea* will be performed this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, Seventh street, below Arch, a variety of attractions will be offered this evening, which will keep the audience in a pleasurable state of excitement until the fall of the curtain. This troupe is large and efficient, and the performance never lags.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a number of interesting novelties are offered this evening.

HERRMANN opened at the Academy of Music last evening, and astonished and delighted his audience by the remarkable skill he displayed in his feats. This performer discards all machinery, and operating by pure sleight of hand, he increases the admiration and wonder of his auditors at the apparently inexplicable character of his tricks. Herrmann is the first magician of the day, and his entertainments are very interesting.

MADLLE CARLOTTA PATTI will give a matinee at the Academy of Music on Saturday next. The sale of seats will commence to-morrow at Trumpler's.

THE PONEYVILLE LECTURES.—Mr. William L. Dennis will discourse this evening, at the Assembly Building, on "Dr. Dips of Poneyville." Mr. Dennis is a genuine humorist, and a pleasant entertainment may be expected.

PROFESSOR JAMES McCLINTOCK will give a private lecture to gentlemen this evening, at Concert Hall, on the subjects of anatomy, physiology, and hygeine.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The next lecture of this series will be delivered at the Academy of Music, on November 29, by Hon. S. S. Cox.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.—The course of the Franklin Institute will open this evening with the first of a series on Chemistry, by Professor B. H. Rand, of the Jefferson Medical College Dr. Rand has been long and most favorably known in Philadelphia as a lecturer on science, and as an expert practical chemist, especially in the domains of Organic Chemistry, to which, we see from the announcement, he will devote much attention in the present course He has not for some few years past lectured outside of the college walls, and it will therefore be a special treat to those interested in these subjects to hear him again in the accustomed precincts of the Institute.

—Says the New York *Commercial* of yesterday:—

Mr. Maretzek inaugurates an Italian opera season on Wednesday. He enters the field with a great array of talent—twelve first-class artists, an orchestra of forty musicians, a large chorus, and scenery and costumes imposing and elegant. None can complain that he does not offer musical talent of a high order, and his monthly outlay is as follows:—

Miss Kellogg	$3500	Secondary small parts	$800
Mme. Briol	2500	Chorus	3200
Sig. Lefranc	2100	Ballet, supernumeraries, etc.	1200
Sig. Cottone	1400	Printing, advertising, etc.	2000
Sig. Ronconi	1000	Chorus master	800
Sig. Massimiliani	800	Rent	4000
Sig. Habelmann	800	Dresses, scenery, etc., about	2000
First soprano	600		
First contralto	800	Total	$35,800
Second contralto	400		
First basso	800		
Second basso	300		
Sig. Revna	800		
Orchestra	6000		

CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING—MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS'.—*In store a choice assortment of entirely New Styles of Goods in ready-made Garments, superior in style, fit, and workmanship to any other ready-made stock in Philadelphia. Also in the piece, to be made to order in the best and finest manner.*

Samples of Materials sent by mail when desired.

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth streets.* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE GHOST OF KING SOLOMON, if the Spiritualists could raise it, would admit that there *is* something "new under the sun." PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR is thoroughly original. There has been nothing like it since time began. It is the only transparent and harmless fluid in existence that will restore the natural color to grey hair, without discoloring the skin.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

LATEST STYLES.—

FUR BEAVER. ENGLISH PALETOTS.
BLUE AND BLACK.
CHINCHILLA. ENGLISH PALETOTS.
BLUE, BROWN, BLACK.
CARR'S FINISHED MELTONS. ENGLISH PALETOTS.
BROWN, DRAB, SLATE.
ASTRACHAN. ENGLISH PALETOTS.
BROWN AND BLACK.
CZARINE BEAVER. ENGLISH PALETOTS.
DAHLIA, BLUE, BROWN, AND BLACK.
READY-MADE AND MADE TO ORDER, AT
CHARLES STOKES', NO. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

TO THE PEOPLE OF CAMDEN COUNTY.—The Philadelphia *Press* charges that my career has been "notoriously tergiversate." This is a political falsehood—a twenty-four carat lie. That paper charges me with being "Mr. Albertson's (the Democratic candidate) apologist" This again is untrue. I was nominated by the People's Convention as a candidate for State Senator, I am, in victory or in defeat, for the fifteenth amendment. I am pledged to defeat the imbecility and rottenness of "the Ring," and pledged to that sort of liberty which is defined as a "progressive conquest." I owe the Democracy nothing. They know me as their political foe.

JAMES M. SCOVEL.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME has now been before the public for ten years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the regular faculty, and sold by the proprietor, wholesale and retail, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston, and by druggists generally.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines No. 730 Chesnut street.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

ALL THE standard acting plays as performed at the theatres, or for private entertainment, can be obtained at PETER ABEL'S LITERARY CURIOSITY SHOP, No. 131 S. Seventh street.

Great Inducements
to Buy
GREAT OVERCOATS,
at
GREAT OAK HALL.
We have
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
(3000 now in Stock and more coming)
and
THE NEWEST AND BEST STYLES
(72 different styles of Overcoats Alone)
and
THE LOWEST PRICES,
(lower than last year, and, as usual, lower than elsewhere this year),
at
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
The Largest and Most Popular in the State,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
Call and examine our Overcoat Price List and see all the SPLENDID ALL-WOOL TEXTURES we have made up.

MARRIED.

HERBERT—WAHL.—On the 19th of October, by the Rev. J. G. Wiehle, WILLIAM F. HERBERT, of Washington, D. C., to FANNIE A. WAHL, daughter of John L. Wahl, Esq., of this city.

ROBBINS—KING.—October 21, 1869, in Philadelphia, by Rev. S. N. Chew, Mr. EDWARD C. ROBBINS, of Dividing Creek, N. J., to Miss LIZZIE J. KING, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

CLARK.—On the 30th ultimo, in her 29th year, CARRIE, wife of John D. Clark, and daughter of Leah and the late Joseph Davis.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Washington Social, No. 11, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 29 Hudson street, Gloucester city, N. J., on Wednesday, November 3. Meet at 2 o'clock.

McILVAINE.—On the 1st instant, Mr. JOHN McILVAINE, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 170 Mechanic street, Manayunk, on Thursday morning, the 4th instant, at 8 o'clock. Requiem High Mass and interment at St. John's, Manayunk.

MAJOR.—On Sunday, October 31, LETITIA, wife of Isaac Major, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday next at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, No. 2103 Delancy street.

PLITT.—On the morning of the 2d instant, GEORGE L. PLITT.

Due notice of the funeral will be given. **

POTTS.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 1st instant, SAMUEL POTTS, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 120 N. Eleventh street, on Thursday, the 4th instant, at 7½ o'clock A. M. Interment at Pottstown. **

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
HAS NOW IN STOCK, AT AN
Immense Reduction,
BLACK SILKS!
BLACK SILKS!
BLACK SILKS!
Cheapest Black Silks ever offered.
Black Silks from Auction.
Satin faced Black Silks.
HEAVY CORDED BLACK SILKS.
Medium Black Silks.
Black Silks a specialty.
BANKRUPT STOCK OF GLOVES,
From No. 928 Chesnut street.
Men's Buck Gloves and Gauntlets.
Men's Castor Gloves
Ladies' Castor and Buck Gloves and Gauntlets.
Men's Heavy Working Buck Mitts and Gloves.
Men's Buck Gauntlets.
Closing out at 50 cents on the dollar.
Also, Merino Underwear.
Cartwright's & Warner's Merino Vests and Drawers, for ladies, children and men, from auction.
100 dozen Kid Gloves, new shades, $1·00.
"Genuine Jouvin Kid Glove."
DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!
10,000 yards DRESS GOODS, reduced to 31 and 37 cts.
Fine Wide Mohair Goods for Suits, 31 and 36 cents.
Fine Mohairs and Black Alpacas.
CLOSING OUT DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES. 10 29 4t

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
SELLING OUT TO CLOSE BUSINESS.
OUR ENTIRE STOCK,
Laces, Linens,
White Goods,
Embroideries,
House-furnishing Dry Goods.
STORE TO RENT
AND
Fixtures for Sale.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
No. 1126 CHESNUT STREET,
10 23 stuth7trp PHILADELPHIA.

J. CHAMBERS,
No. 810 ARCH STREET.
BARGAINS OPENING DAILY IN
BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
BLACK THREAD LACES.
POINTE APPLIQUE LACES.
VALENCIENNE LACES.
POINTE COLLARS.
THREAD COLLARS.
VALENCIENNE HDKFS., from $3.
FRENCH MUSLINS, 2 yards wide, 65 cents.
Hamburg Edgings, new designs, very cheap. 10 15 1m

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!
J. JUEL,
No. 1530 MARKET STREET,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
LADIES', GENTS', CHILDREN'S, AND COACHMEN'S GLOVES.
ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF WHITE SHIRTS,
TOGETHER WITH A FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. 10 19 1mrp

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET.
DRESS GOODS
AT
LOWER PRICES THAN BEFORE THE WAR.
We will offer on Monday, November 1,
10 CASES OF DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, INCLUDING CLAN STRIPES, DOUBLE WIDTH; [10 30 stuth3t
PURE CHENE MOHAIRS, DOUBLE WIDTH;
HEAVY CHENE POPLINS, FANCY FRENCH POPLINS, ETC. ETC.,
AT 37½ CENTS, WORTH FROM 75 CENTS TO $1·00.

DRY GOODS.

A BARGAIN IN SILK CLOAK VELVETS
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
OPENED THIS MORNING
A CASE OF
ST. ETIENNE
THIRTY-INCH
SILK CLOAK VELVETS,
At Two Dollars and a Half Per Yard
BELOW THE REGULAR PRICE.
9 13 tuthsSmrp

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.
Black Velveteens, a new lot, at 62½, 75, $1·15, 1·37, 1·75 2, 2·10 and 3·25.
Black Silks, $2, 2·25, 2·50, up to $3·50 per yard.
Plaid Poplins. Stripe Poplins.
All wool Poplins. Silk and Wool Poplins, etc., etc.
Flannels, Flannels.
All Wool Domet and Shaker Flannels, very cheap.
BLANKETS. BLANKETS.
A large assortment of Blankets at $3·62, 3·77, 4·50, 5, 5·75 6, 7·25, up to 15 per pair.
A large assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Gloves.
Ladies' Cloth, Spun Silk, and Berlin Gloves.
Gents' and Children's Gloves in Cloth, Berlin, and Spun Silks.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery.
Hamburg Edgings, Insertings and Flouncing.
Wide Black Sash Ribbons.
Colored Sash Ribbons.
All widths Black Velvet Ribbons.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.
N. B.—300 doz. Duchess Paris Kid Gloves, real Kid, $1 per pair, cost $1·50 to import.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves.
100 doz. Joseph Kid Gloves, choice colors, $1 per pair.

KID GLOVES. KID GLOVES
360 dozen Ladies' Duchess Kid Gloves, real kid, at $1 per pair, cost $1·50 to import, in dark, medium and light colors. At
PRICE & WOOD'S,
10 31 sw2t§ N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT

CHOICE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
MRS. M. A. BINDER,
NO. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.
Correspondence with the leading Parisian and Continental Houses enables her to receive the latest novelties direct.
Bargains opening daily in—
Black Guipure Laces.
Black Thread Laces.
Pointe Applique Laces.
Valencienne Laces.
Pointe Collars.
Thread Collars. Lace Veils.
Pointe, Applique, and Valenciennes Handkerchiefs.
French Muslin.
Hamburg Edgings, new designs, very cheap.
Alter Laces, all widths.
Bridal Veils and Wreaths.
Kid Gloves, 75c. and $1 a pair.
White Coats, Cloaks, and Dresses.
Also, elegant Trimmings, Velvets, Flowers, Ribbons Buttons, etc.
Particular attention given to
DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING.
Satisfactory system of
DRESS CUTTING TAUGHT.
Sets of choice patterns for Merchants and Dressmakers now ready, at reduced prices.
Roman Ties and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry, newest styles of Jet, Gold, and Shell, the rarest and most elegant ever offered.
Hair Bands, Combs, Nets,
Zephyr, Slippers, Cushions, and Brackets.
Corsets and Hoop Skirts. 3 6 stuth§

LYONS BLACK SILK
VELVETS,
IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.
J. W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
9 11 6p PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY
REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
In order to close out their Fall and Winter Stock by December 1, will offer
Extraordinary Bargains
IN
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS,
This stock is the largest and most varied ever offered at retail in this market, and more replete with staples and novelties of recent importations than any other in this city.
ONE PRICE
AND NO DEVIATION.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

NOW OPENING
AT THE
EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE,
No. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
Four doors above Arch street:
BONNET RIBBONS,
SASH RIBBONS,
SATIN RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET VELVETS,
SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS AND PLUMES,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,
BONNET AND HAT FRAMES,
All which I offer at the lowest prices.
JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,
9 28 tuths2mrp Four doors above Arch.

RAPSON'S
TRIMMING AND ZEPHYR STORE,
No. 132 North EIGHTH Street,
10 9 1m Corner of Cherry street.

SHAWLS.

1869.
FALL TRADE.
ATTRACTIVE SPECIALTIES
AT THORNLEY'S
POPULAR CORNER,
Eighth and Spring Garden.
We respectfully invite attention to the most superb display of Shawls to be found in this city, and at most reasonable prices.
Long and Square Paisley,
Long and Square Broche,
Long and Square Blanket,
Long and Square Thibet,
Arabs, Bedouins, Mauds, Etc. Etc.
Persons can come direct to our Store from any part of the city by the present system of passes on the cars, and we assure them it will more than repay them. [10 16tf] JOSEPH H. THORNLEY.

INDIA SHAWLS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Will open Monday, Oct. 4, his Fall Importation of
India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs,
At moderate prices. With a choice selection of
NOVELTIES
In the usual TASTE and QUALITY of HIS ESTABLISHMENT. 10 2 2m

AROUND THE WORLD.

A Letter from Mark Twain Descriptive of Adventures in Hayti.

[These letters are written jointly by Professor D. R. Ford and Mark Twain. The Professor is now about to sail from San Francisco to Japan, and of course could not run back to visit Hayti. Yet it was manifest that Hayti ought to be visited at once, and a very peculiar state of things existing there illustrated in such a manner as to give the American public a better appreciation of it than they could gather from mere frozen facts and figures in the New York papers. Therefore the undersigned has attended to it.]

TROPICAL ASPECTS.

At Sea, Off Port-au-Prince, October 5.

As I stepped ashore at the above-named place to-day, I was assailed by a swarm of darkies of all ages and all degrees of hilarity and raggedness. But it was a peaceful assault. They wanted to carry my valise to the hotel.

In the midst of the clamor I felt that the valise was passing from me. I was helpless. I simply followed it, making no complaint. It was on the head of a bright little darkey who depended solely on his personal comeliness for attractiveness—he had nothing on but a shirt. And the length of time that had elapsed since that shirt was at the laundry was longer than the shirt itself, I should judge.

We wound in and out among the narrow streets bordered by small houses scantily furnished, and generally with pigs, cats, and parrots, and naked colored children littering the dilapidated little front porches, a monkey or two making trouble with all these parties in turn; a glimpse through the open door of an insignificant stock of wares for sale—such as oranges, pine-apples, cocoanuts, bread, sausages, cigars, brooms, herrings, cheap prints of saints carrying their bleeding hearts outside their shirt-bosoms—and tending the grocery, a stout wench in parti-colored turban, calico dress, wide open at the breast, cigarette in mouth, no shoes, no stockings. Occasionally we passed genteel houses, entirely surrounded by verandahs, and these verandahs close-shuttered to keep out the heat. In the yards attached to these houses were tall, thick-bodied cocoa-palms, with foliage like a bunch of swamp-flags exaggerated—the cocoa peculiar to the West Indies. And of course in these yards was a world of flowering tropical plants—curious, gorgeous, outlandish-looking things that had the air of being glaringly out of place with no green-house glass arranged around them.

ODORS OF WAR.

It was the hottest part of the day, and so there were not many people stirring. We met two companies of soldiers on their way to embark for the northern coast, where the Quaker City is bombarding Fort Picolet. The Quaker City! It seems strange to speak of her as being engaged in such work—the very ship in which a hundred of us pilgrims made a famous pic-nic excursion half round the world about two years ago. But she seems a good warrior. She just riddled one of Salnave's war vessels in a sea-fight two or three days ago.

A NEAT SPECULATION.

The third citizen I met addressed me in Spanish, and said he was going down to Bejar to post himself on a hill and observe the battle which must come off there in a day or two, between the insurgents and the Government troops, and he would take it as a very great favor if I would sell him the field-glass that was suspended from my shoulder.

I said I did not care particularly to part with it, but still—what would be give? He said:—

"I am willing to pay forty thousand dollars."

"What!"

"Forty thousand dollars."

"My friend, are you insane?"

He took a package out of a sort of knapsack which was slung about him, and deliberately counted out forty new and handsome one thousand dollar Haytien greenbacks. We exchanged. I felt small and mean thus to take advantage of a lunatic; but then, what would you have done? I then resumed my journey with an unusually sneaking expression in my countenance.

EXTORTION.

Arrived at my hotel, I asked the small colored boy what I owed him for carrying my valise.

"Nine hund'd dollahs, sah."

I fainted.

When I came to, a number of people were about me, applying restoratives and doing what else they could to help me. That soulless colored boy was standing there, cold, serene.

I said:—

"How much did you say, boy?"

"Nine hund'd dollahs, sah—reg'lar price, sah."

I appealed to the bystanders for protection. An old gentleman of noble countenance and commanding presence said the boy was right—he was charging only the usual rate. I looked at the other faces. They all mutely endorsed the venerable conspirator's statement.

I sadly handed the boy a thousand dollar bill. He walked off.

I was stupified with amazement. "Gentlemen," I said, "what does this mean? There's a hundred dollars change coming to me."

"True," the old party said, "but it is not the custom to regard a trifle like that."

Stunned and dizzy, I hurried to my room and threw myself on the bed, almost satisfied that I had lost my reason. I applied tests. I repeated the multiplication table without making a mistake. It was plain that my comprehension of numbers was unimpaired. I repeated "The Boy stood on the Burning Deck," without a blunder. It was plain that my memory was sound. I read one of Mrs. Browning's poems and clearly understood some of it. It was plain that my intellectual faculties were in a condition of even unusual vigor. Then what in the world was the matter? Had I not suddenly developed a monomania—a craziness about money, only?

A FELLOW SUFFERER.

Somebody knocked. Then the door opened, and a poor, sad-looking American woman, of about thirty-five years, entered. I seated her with alacrity, and with interest, too; for I was glad enough to have a kind, troubled face to look into, and gather from it sympathy for my own sorrow. She said:—

"Sir, I am a stranger to you, but grief makes me bold. My husband died two months ago, and left me in this strange land with little money and not a friend in all the island. My oldest son was soon kidnapped and carried away to fight in the war. Our little property was ten miles from here, and I was living there at the time. My youngest child was lying sick of a fever. These sorrows were not enough. A week ago the insurgents came at night and burned my house to the ground. My sick child I saved—my other children saved themselves. But my escape was narrow. A soldier cut me with his sabre—you can see the stitched gash if you will look while I part my hair on the back of my head—just there—do you see it? And this dress—do you observe the scorched place at the bottom? The fire was that close behind me. Think how sadly I am situated. I would give the world to get home again to America, if only to die. Can you not help me? Will you not help me? A friendly schooner captain will give me a free passage, but my creditors will not let me go till they are paid. Oh, I do not mean that all my creditors are so hard with me—no, the trifles I owe to most of them they have freely cancelled on their books. But the butcher and the grocer still hold out. They will not let me go. I beseech you, sir, help me in this great extremity. I would not go to any but an American—and it has cost me tears to come to you. But I want to go *so* much, and these bills are but a trifle—you cannot miss so small a sum—and if—"

"Say no more, Madam! Say no more. You shall go home. I'll pay this villain grocer and this bloody butcher. Pack your trunk."

"Heaven bless you, sir."

With that she fell upon my neck, poor creature, and gave way to her tears. I was moved myself, and finding all efforts to keep back my own tears fruitless, I yielded and wept. At the end of five minutes I said:—

"Cheer up, Madam, cheer up! All's well now. I'll get this thing right in a jiffy. What's the amount?"

"I am not certain—my poor head has been sadly tortured of late—but I think that sixty thousand dollars will—"

I jumped through the second-story window, sash and all.

A PRINCELY BILL.

I wandered round the town for three hours, as crazy as a loon—perfectly desperate. It was plain enough to me now that I had gone mad on the subject of money. How I had ever come to do such a thing was a mystery, for I had always been a sort of spendthrift, a man who had never worshipped gold or greenbacks to any alarming extent. But I was reluctant to accept the situation, anyhow, and so I said to myself that by this time Charley must have bought all the things we wanted and got the bills to the hotel. I would go and pay them. I would see if this dismal hallucination was still in force. When I arrived I told the landlord to make out his own bill and add the tradesmen's bills to it, and give it to me as quickly as possible. Then I sat down to wait—a smothering volcano of patience and anxiety—for if my mind was not straight by this time, I dreaded that my madness might increase, under my distress, and drive me to commit some fearful crime. I shuddered, presently, when I thought I felt a desire creeping through me to spring upon a decrepit old man near me and throttle him. I moved away and turned my back—and then I covertly threw my pocket knife out of the window. Now the bill came. I read thus—I translate:—

MARK TWAIN to Kingston House	Dr.
To room rent (2 persons)	$3,600
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6 bunches bananas	2,700
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2 baskets claret	22,000
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1 pair boots	21,000
1 dozen socks	18,500
2 " handkerchiefs	43,000
	$295,400

Rec'd payment.

Two hundred and ninety-five thousand four hundred dollars! I read this bill over deliberately six or seven times, and never said a word. Then I said I would step out and get a breath of fresh air.

* * * * * * *

I got it—the breath of fresh air. I walked gently around the corner whistling unconcernedly. And then I glanced back, and seeing nobody watching me, I sauntered towards the American packet ship, at the rate of about eleven or twelve miles an hour. I picked Charley up on the way. We hid between decks a couple of hours, till the vessel was out of sight of land. We were safe. So was the valise, and the cigars and things—the landlord had them. I trust he has them yet. We have parted to meet no more. I have seen enough of Hayti. I never did take much interest in Hayti, anyhow.

MARK TWAIN.

P. S. I understand it all now. I have been talking with the captain. It is very simple, when one comprehends it. The fact is, the war has been raging so long that Haytien credit is about dead, and the treasury sapped pretty dry. Therefore one dollar in gold will buy eighteen hundred to two thousand dollars' worth of Haytien greenbacks, according to the tenor of the current war news. I wish I had my valise back.

It is a darling country to live in, that Hayti. Board two hundred and eleven thousand dollars a month in the best hotels, and ice cream three hundred dollars a saucer.

George Sand as a Librettist.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The latest Parisian novelty in the way of opera is George Sand's *Petite Fadette* (Madame Sand signs the libretto herself) set to music by M. Semet, the composer of *Gil Blas*, *Les Nuits d'Espagne*, etc. No one likely to take an interest in this work need be told that "La Petite Fadette" was already the title of one of the most beautiful novels which the only one of the really great novelists of contemporary France who seems to have seriously cared for the beautiful in fiction has produced. M. Semet may well congratulate himself on having selected such a subject, and on having had the subject he had selected entrusted to him. Composers of operas cannot, as a rule, be said to show much discernment in their choice of subjects. Tragedies, historical plays, melodramas are eagerly seized upon, while legends and quasi-legendary poems and tales, which seem of themselves to invite musical treatment, are passed by. Meyerbeer, as if to extend the limits of opera, took a pleasure in setting political and religious discussions to music—a hazardous experiment, which in the hands of an inferior master would have meant unequivocal failure. But Meyerbeer also saw and, as a composer, fully brought out the beauty of the little idyll called *Dinorah*, which is full of musical situations, and contains three principal personages, each possessing a natural musical physiognomy. Gounod has often been fortunate in his selection of a "book," and never more so than when he took the Provencal poet's *Mireio* and made it the basis of his *Mireille*—in many respects his best though not the most striking of his few successful operas. A little touch of the supernatural, an element of wonder in some shape or other, has always its value in opera; and it is this fantastic element, aided by the magic of M'me Sand's style, which gives so much charm to "La Petite Fadette," and increases in a high degree its general suitableness for operatic treatment. Wild, dreamy, fanciful, grotesque—and here and there dramatic even in the conventional and stagy sense of the term—it is really surprising that this poetical novel should so long have escaped the "effacing fingers" of the ordinary librettist. It has, at last, had the advantage of being operatized with the actual co-operation of the author, who seems to have written all the prose dialogue, while the experienced M. Carre (part author of *Hamlet* and *Mignon*, of *Faust* and *Romeo and Juliet*) has prepared the musical pieces and taken charge of the versification generally.

The task accepted by M. Semet, the composer of *La Petite Fadette*, was by no means an easy one. The living work having been reduced, more or less, to the condition of dry bones, it was for M. Semet to make it live again through his music, which, to be fully worthy of the subject, ought, it need hardly be said, to be as eloquent and as expressive as the musical language of George Sand herself. To expect this would be too much; but it appears that M. Semet's music has really had the good fortune to please Mmme. Sand, who, on the night of the fourth representation, sent a letter to the composer expressing her admiration for his part of the work, and begging him to congratulate and thank in her name "the charming artists who have contributed so powerfully to its success." Mmme Galli-Marie, the original "Mignon" in M. Ambroise Thomas' opera of that name, has, as might have been expected, gained a fresh triumph by her admirable impersonation of M'me Sand's poetical heroine. She is not one of the first vocalists of the day. But though her voice is neither very powerful nor of very extensive compass, she sings with fine dramatic expression; and we doubt whether any one of the three great Italian or Italianized singers who have studied the part of "Mignon" can play that part with greater *naïvete*, more genuine sentiment, or deeper pathos than are brought to its representation by the artist who first "created" it. M'me Galli-Marie's "Mignon" was not the Italian "Mignon" of Goethe, but the German "Mignon" of Ary Scheffer. Her "Fadette" is, no doubt, the "Fadette" of George Sand herself, and not of any one of George Sand's "illustrators."

Since M'me Sand approves, it would be ridiculous for any one else to say a word against, the somewhat conventional process by which her beautifully written, perfectly proportioned novel has been turned into operatic form. Nevertheless, the story having taken a fixed and, as we once fondly imagined, a permanent shape in our memory, it is painful to find that the incidents are, after all, changeable at will. There are some passages of description in the original novel which no painter could realize on canvas, while a composer could at most recall them by masterly use of the orchestra. There are several touching scenes, moreover, between "La Petite Fadette" and her "fadet" which are too delicate for substantial transference from the book to the theatre. But while recognizing the existence of these technical difficulties, we cannot understand what necessity there was for making "Landry," the lover, go mad and demean himself in his moments of insanity like "Lionel," the son of "Lord Derby," in Flotow's *Martha*. Some of the French critics compliment M. Carre on the ingenuity he has shown in depriving his tenor lover, through an entire act, of his ordinary amount of intellect. M. Carre can scarcely take such a compliment seriously, knowing, as he better than any one does, that in almost every modern opera that has attained popularity, the heroine goes mad, and that there is nothing original even in representing the hero as demented. Since the day of "Nina" lunacy has always been more or less in fashion on the operatic stage. Rossini, a sane composer if ever there was one, had, it is true, no taste for madness; but Bellini's "Elvira," Donizetti's "Lucia" and "Linda," Meyerbeer's "Dinorah" and "Catarina," "Gounod's "Margherita," Thomas' "Ophelia," all go crazy. Indeed, Mad'lle Ilma de Murska never impersonates a character who retains full pofsession of her senses throughout the piece; while the only sound-minded personages represented by Mad'lle Nilsson are "Lady Henrietta," who drives her lover mad, and "Violetta," who herself perishes of "folly" in the scriptural sense.

Foreign Items.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—It seems to be high time that our students should be requested not to transgress the fair limits of experiment. At Rossall College, in North Lancashire, one of the collegians, Hogan by name, was observed to put something into a sugar basin at breakfast time, and shortly afterwards to make tender inquiries after the health of Mr. Sleip, a master connected with the establishment, who, fortunately for himself, had left the sugar basin untouched, for on examination of its contents it was found to contain as much arsenic as would have poisoned nine or ten persons. Young Mr. Hogan, on being questioned, replied that he put the arsenic into the sugar out of curiosity; that he wanted to make an experiment; and that he considered Mr. Sleip the likeliest person to operate upon; it further appeared that he had enough arsenic in a bottle concealed in a chimney to poison all the people at the college. Under these circumstances we are not surprised to hear that the authorities of the college permitted young Mr. Hogan's father to take him away from the establishment. It is stated that he was conveyed home, where, we hope, he will be induced either to pause in his interesting researches, or to select himself on the next occasion as "the likeliest person to operate upon."

—In the last number of *Notes and Queries* a correspondent calls attention to the following prediction in Spanish:—"Father Baltassar Mas, who in 1630 was preacher in Granada, and passed from thence to Rome on his way to the Indies, related to Father Martin Alberro a revelation made to him:—'I saw a land swallowed by the sea and covered with water, but afterwards I saw that, little by little, the sea retreated and left the land visible, and the upper parts of the towers and the turrets of the cities rose and appeared more beautiful than before being swallowed by the sea; and it was told me that it was England.'" This is a very disagreeable vision, especially as it is countenanced by the fact that so many of our public buildings and private dwellings are in a most sinful state of dirt and griminess.

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1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869
1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11‡ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,
FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,
ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors.
WOOD MOULDINGS,
BRACKETS, ETC.
BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.
A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

LUMBER UNDER COVER
ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29‡ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.
The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety
OF
FULL AND HALF-BOUND
BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM, PASS,
COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.
To be found in this city, is at the
OLD ESTABLISHED
Blank Book Manufactory
OF
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,
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OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

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GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
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BELOW WALNUT.
A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies
Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17‡ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
3 1‡ Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

WINDOW GLASS.

"WINDOW GLASS."
EVANS, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 613 MARKET STREET,
Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet day.
They are also receiving shipments of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at [9 25 3m
LOWEST MARKET RATES.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Porter & Coates we have received "The Woman who Dared," by Epes Sargent. Published by Roberts Brothers. In what he probably imagines to be blank verse, Mr. Sargent relates the story of a woman who dared to pop the question, and incidentally he enters upon the discussion of the various phases of the women's rights question—the poor question that has suffered more from the discussions of its friends than all the abuse of its enemies. Mr. Sargent never was and never will be a poet. In the work before us he has made the not uncommon mistake of supposing that lines of even syllables must necessarily be verse without regard to such matters as melody and rhyme, and a very large proportion of his blank verse is simply prose, and very prosy prose at that. Here is a fair specimen of the whole work:—

> "Here dwelt three beings, who the neighbors said
> Were husband, wife and daughter, and indeed
> There was no sign that they were otherwise.
> Their name was Percival; they lived secluded,
> Saw no society, except some poor
> Old pensioners who came for food and help;
> Though, when fair days invited, they would take
> The omnibus and go and see the paintings
> At the Academy, or hear the music
> At opera or concert; then, in summer,
> A visit to the seaside or the hills
> Would oft entice them."

Which is not poetry either in style or substance, and yet we might quote the entire book without finding anything much nearer to the standard of reasonably good poetry or reasonably good blank verse. Even granting that the woman's rights question is a suitable one for poetical treatment, it might well be objected that such a performance as this of Mr. Sargent will be more likely to increase the prejudice that already exists than to do much service to the cause it professes to advocate. There is already too much platitudinarianism and too much mere vituperation among the women's advocates, and too little brains and sound argument. Such a Tupperian effort as the one before us will not make a great many converts, and as any effect it will have on public opinion, it might as well not have been written.

The same house sends us "German Tales," by Berthold Auerbach, translated by Charles C. Shackford. This is the seventh volume of Roberts Brothers' neat and attractive "Handy Volume Series," and the merits of the stories ought to secure them a large circle of readers. The stories are "Christian Gellert's Last Christmas;" "The Stepmother;" "Benigna;" "Rudolph and Elizabeth," and "Erdmutha." These are distinguished by that subtle insight into character for which this author's works are celebrated, and brief as they are, each story is as finely finished as the more elaborate tales that have made Auerbach's reputation. The high moral and religious tone that pervades these stories induces us to recommend them as eminently fit for Sunday-school libraries. Their literary merit is far above that of the majority of the works put forth as religious reading for young people, and this is a very great merit in the connection we suggest. The translator has prefixed a brief sketch of Auerbach and his writings that will be read with interest.

—Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger send us "Romola," the fifth and concluding volume of Harper's edition of George Eliot's works. This novel is a great work of art, that already has an assured reputation in literary circles, but that well deserves to be much better known than it is among the mass of readers.

The same house sends us "A Beggar on Horseback," by the author of "Carlyon's Year," "Lost Sir Massingberd," etc. This is an interesting story by a popular writer. Published by Harper & Brothers.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. send us "The Pilgrim's Progress" and "From the Crib to the Cross," in words of one syllable. Published by George A. Leavitt. We noticed these very excellent books for children a few days ago, but we again commend them to the notice of those who wish to provide their youngsters with good, wholesome reading.

Messrs. Lippincott & Co. also send us the November number of the *Sunday Magazine*, which is, as usual, full of excellent religious articles by some of the best English writers.

—From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received "Linda; or, the Young Pilot of the Belle Creole." This is the first volume of an entirely new edition of Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz's works. It is prefaced by a biographical sketch of the author, which will please the many admirers of her writings. "The Young Pilot" is one of the most popular of Mrs. Hentz's stories, and in some particulars it is doubtful whether she has ever surpassed it.

—The November number of *The Philadelphia Photographer* has an excellent series of articles on practical and artistic photography, and it presents a complete record of photographic transactions in the United States and Europe. This publication is of course intended particularly for photographers, but its articles may be read with interest by all who are interested in the fine arts. The monthly "specimen" is a very fine picture of the Yo Semite Valley, taken by "Helios," of the Cosmopolitan Art Gallery, San Francisco.

—We have received a reprint of the *Freeman's Journal* of October 31, 1781, which gives the full particulars of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, with the letters transmitted by Washington to Congress, giving the full particulars of the siege of Yorktown and the surrender of the British army. This curious and very interesting reprint is as nearly as possible a *fac-simile* of the original, and as a historical document of the first value, it is well worthy of the attention of all who desire to obtain a vivid picture of one of the most momentous incidents of American history. Published by W. Syckelmoore, EVENING TELEGRAPH Building, fifth story.

—In view of the great religious movements in Europe, the King of Prussia has appointed the 10th inst. as a day of fasting and prayer for Divine guidance.

—The London *Times* thinks the Prim and Serrano partnership must end, and that the election of a king in Spain would afford the best opportunity for the dissolution.

The Duty of the Third Party in France.

From the London Saturday Review.

The postponement of the meeting of the Corps Legislatif, though it can hardly fail to be injurious both to the Emperor and to his existing Cabinet, may be extremely useful to the cause of good government in France. At present the Third Party seems to be simply scared at the unexpected success which has attended its efforts. For a short time the 116 and their interpellation were in the mouths of all men. France had awoke from the slumber of seventeen years, and had found herself by a happy accident in possession of worthy representatives. The nation was no longer content to oscillate between an extreme Imperialism and an equally extreme Socialism; it had asserted its claim to common sense and to the possession of rational freedom. The Emperor paid these new champions the compliment of declining a battle. He got rid of the Corps Legislatif without loss of time, and, after his Parliamentary critics were well out of the way, he proceeded to reconstruct the Constitution. It was an unfortunate start for a Parliamentary *regime*, and, coupled with the fact that the Emperor had chosen his Ministers without reference to the party to which he professed to be making concessions, it threw considerable doubt on the genuineness of the Imperial surrender. It is hard, no doubt, for a Parliamentary organization to assert itself when Parliament is not sitting; but, in this case, resignation to unavoidable obstacles seems to have been carried to more than Christian lengths. Since the close of the interrupted session nothing has been heard of the Third party. They can hardly plead that the existing order of things in France permits of no political demonstrations, because a Government which has granted impunity to the Republicans could scarcely have given less license to a section of the Opposition which accepts the Napoleonic dynasty, and only quarrels with its particular acts. In spite of the jealousy with which the right of public meeting is viewed by the Executive, we do not believe that any objection would have been made to its judicious exercise; and, supposing they were kept within proper bounds, few things would be of more use in France at this moment than such speeches from members to their constituents as have become so customary, not to say wearisome, in England. The republicans have means enough of communication between leaders and followers; their strength lies among the artisans of the great towns, and a class every member of which reads either the *Reveil* or the *Reforme* is not likely to be ignorant of what is expected from it when the moment of action arrives. But the moderate politicians of France have no such resource as this, and, if they are to turn the victory of last summer to any good account, they must make the relation between representatives and constituents more intimate than it now is. The electors need political education. That they are ripe for it is evident from the numbers which voted with the Opposition in May, and from the pressure the Government had to exercise to prevent its nominal majority from degenerating into a nominal minority. But something more than good-will is wanted in the voter when the deputy is engaged in the tremendous task of overthrowing arbitrary government without having recourse to revolution. The Third Party, if it does not intend to lay down its arms, and to suffer France to make its choice between a repetition of the days of June and a second *coup d'etat*, will need intelligent as well as active support. Enthusiasm without knowledge is the counterpart of zeal without discretion — a motive power, indeed, of vast force, but valueless for any practical purpose, from the uncertainty which must always exist as to the direction in which it will operate. At present a really reasonable Opposition seems to have grown up throughout France, but what is known of the elements which go to compose it affords but scanty ground for confidence in its consistent appreciation of the principles on which alone such an Opposition can rest. If it is left to its own devices, if its natural leaders take no pains with its political education, if it is left to resist as best it may the contagion of wild hopes and wilder fears, there are but two fates which can happen to it. It will drift, according to the bent of its inclinations, to the Republicanism which woos it on one side, or to the blind and panic-stricken Conservatism which appeals to it on the other. If this catastrophe is to be prevented, it can only be by the diffusion throughout the constituencies of more enlightened political convictions than are as yet common in France.

The first step to this end must be the education of the educators. It is creditable to the political acuteness of the members of the Third Party that they should have seen instinctively that Socialism could only be defeated by liberty. The natural tendency of weak men—and it would be flattery to assume that there are not many among the 116 to whom this epithet applies—is to meet danger by doubling the precautions already taken. The Third Party has been superior to this temptation. It has measured the protective power of the Imperial system, and found it wanting; and it has thereupon begun to retrace the path it has trod so meekly since 1851. It can hardly be supposed, however, that this intelligence is, in the majority of its members, anything more than instinctive. The Third Party in the Corps Legislatif needs political training almost as much as the Third party in the country. It needs to know its own mind, to be sure of its own wants, to realize the evils it wishes to see removed, and the means by which their removal is to be effected. If it is to hold its own in the Corps Legislatif, and not to disappear as a mere spark from the mutual contact of stronger convictions than its own, it must bring forward a definite programme. It is to be wished that there were more evidence that this obligation is adequately understood by those on whom it rests. The Third party may of course be constructing its profession of faith in the privacy of unreported meetings. But privacy is not the fashion just now in France, and if there were any active intercourse going on between those who signed the Interpellation, we fancy that the world would have heard of it. If there has been nothing of the kind yet, it is high time that the process should begin. The 29th of November is not, after all, a very distant date, and if its arrival finds the Third party unprepared and helpless, it is not difficult to predict their fall as a separate organization. Under ordinary circumstances this might be a subject for regret. The multiplication of Parliamentary sections can rarely be other than a disadvantage. But in France at this moment the Left does not seem to command the materials out of which a working opposition can be constructed. With but few exceptions its members have the mark of irreconcilableness. If they are not pledged to overthrow the Empire, they are the sworn enemies of the Emperor, and while Napoleon III lives the two characters are, at least for negative purposes, virtually identical. A deputy who cannot accept office at the hands of the "Man of December" is shut out by that very fact from all immediate political combinations. An amalgamation, therefore, between the Third Party and the Left would be no real gain to the cause of liberty. It would only introduce fresh complications by consigning the working section of the Opposition to the hands of impracticable leaders. But unless the Third Party can find leaders within its own body, this must be its ultimate destinyi except so far as Imperialism reasserts its influence over those who were but lately its devoted adherents.

That the Emperor foresees and is preparing for some such result is far from improbable. His whole conduct since the publication of his Message is consistent with this view. The promulgation of the Senatus Consultum showed that he did not intend his concessions to be altogether illusory. It is under the amended Constitution that France is for the future to be governed. But the choice of the Imperial instruments pointed to a determination to discredit the Third party after only a mock trial. The new Ministers are for the most part unknown, and the disgrace of their failure will fall—at all events the Emperor may conceivably hope so—on the party which was the indirect cause of their being raised to power. You have driven me, he will say, to reject my own trusted servants, and to make my choice between irreconcilables who will not and men of straw who cannot serve me. I have let you have your own way, and now you complain of the consequences. Perhaps in future you will confess that I know what France needs better than you do, and will allow me to carry out my own reforms in my own way. It is just possible that the nation, disgusted by a Parliamentary *fiasco*, and alarmed by such scenes as those witnessed at Belleville the other day, may assent to this reasoning, and allow the execution of the late reforms, and the development of ministerial responsibility, to be entrusted to the hands of M. Rouher. If so, the consequences are not hard to foretell. The most favorable opportunity France has had for years of restoring Parliamentary government will have been thrown away, and the nation will again be left to choose between anarchy and despotism, with the miserable certainty that each is in its turn the precursor of the other. It rests with the Third party to prevent this catastrophe. They can make it clear to the country that this ministry is none of their choosing, and by this means they can make it impossible for the Emperor to plead, on its failure, that he has no other alternative open to him but to recall M. Rouher. The indispensable condition of all this is, to make themselves a power in the Corps Legislatif, and upon their ability to rise to the level of this imperative necessity depends the immediate future of France.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3⅛, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6¼, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

FALL SCHEDULE.

Takes effect November 1st, 1869.

Fifteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·55 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·10, 4·45, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·55, and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 4·35, 6·45, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

For Abington at 7 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2·30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2·25 P. M. train will leave at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·35 P. M.

The 7·00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central R. R.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25

At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
General Superintendent.

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PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9·20 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8·15 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·10 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·30 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8·15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·15 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·10 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	3·20 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	4·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	1·20 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	6·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	7·15 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5·10 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation, south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M. 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 5·55 and 8·12 A. M. and 12·55 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Boyertown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Boyertown at 7·25 and 11·50 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 12·35 A. M. and 1·45 and 10·02 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2·10 and 5·20 A. M. and 4·45 P. M., passing Reading at 4·10 and 7·05 A. M. and 6·16 P. M., arriving at New York at 10·00 and 11·45 A. M., and 10·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 5·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7·35 and 11·50 A. M., and from Tremont at 6·45 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n..10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·30 P. M.
Erie Accommodation	11·00 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	2·45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 4·05 and	6·35 P. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	6·10 P. M.
Day Express	1·30 P. M.
Pacific Express	8·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale No. 1111 Girard street.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, CURTAINS, CHANDELIERS, CARPETS, CANTON CHINA, ENGRAVINGS.

On Wednesday Morning.

Nov. 3, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1111 Girard street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, above Chesnut street, by catalogue, comprising mahogany and oak parlor furniture, antique sofa and chairs, French plate mantel and pier mirrors, crimson satin window curtains, Canton china vases, dining-room furniture, extension table, sideboard, fine cut glass, Canton china, French china dinner and tea ware, plated ware, chamber furniture, two large mahogany wardrobes, secretary, bookcase, fine hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, Wilton and Brussels carpets, chandeliers, fine engravings, high case clock, oil cloths, kitchen utensils, etc. 10 30 2t

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.

On Wednesday Morning.

Nov. 3, at 11 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, two cases, comprising an assortment of choice Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Narcissus, Jonquils, Dracunculus, etc. etc., from L. Roozen, Haarlem, Holland. 11 1 3t

Extensive Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRRORS, BOOKCASES, HAIR MATTRESSES AND FEATHER BEDS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, OFFICE FURNITURE, STOVES, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning.

November 4, at 9 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior Household Furniture, comprising two handsome walnut parlor and library suits, covered with Bismark color terry; walnut parlor furniture, covered with plush, reps, and hair cloth; walnut chamber suits, cottage chamber suits; superior rosewood piano-forte, made by Hallet & Davis; 3 superior walnut dwarf bookcases, 2 large mahogany bookcases, walnut wardrobes, sideboards, extension, centre, and bouquet tables; fine French plate mantel and pier mirrors, convex mirror, lounges, arm chairs, etageres, hat-stands, china, glass, and plated ware; fine hair and spring mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows; superior office desks and tables; large iron chest, cabinetmaker's bench, sewing machines, gas-consuming and cooking stoves; 40 cane seat arm-chairs, platform scales, counters, about 2000 yards fine velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, etc.

Also, Mink Sable Muff and Collar.

Also, elegant rosewood seven octave piano forte, made by George Steck & Co.

Also, 12 suits elegant window curtains.

Also, 2 elegant Bohemian vases.

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.

Also, the elegant cabinet furniture of a gentleman declining housekeeping, comprising—2 elegant walnut parlor and library suits; walnut chamber suit; elegant walnut cabinet; 3 walnut bookcases; library, centre, and work tables; lounges; arm-chairs; spring and hair mattresses; elegant Brussels carpets; rugs; linen floor cloths, etc. 11 2 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

FIRST SPECIAL TRADE SALE OF PARIS HOLIDAY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning.

Nov. 4, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, comprising about 1000 lots. Included will be found:—

Full lines wax dolls, doll heads, tea sets, cups and saucers, Paris furnished work boxes, work boxes with musical attachments, glove boxes, jewel stands, albums, Vienna silk and leather bags, domestic bags and satchels, velvet and leather purses, portemonnaies, pocket-books, ladies' companions, large variety of meerschaum pipes, cigar holders, cases, etc.

The above goods are now landing, and particularly worthy the attention of the trade, comprising some of the finest goods imported. 11 1 3t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning.

Nov. 4, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 10 29 5t

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC. ETC.

On Friday Morning.

Nov. 5, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc. 10 30 5t

SPECIAL SALE OF HANDKERCHIEFS, EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

On Friday Morning.

Nov. 5, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, embracing full lines tape-border, hemmed, hemstitched, mourning, embroidered, and printed handkerchiefs, corahs, Hamburg edgings, and insertings, linen collars and cuffs, etc., of a well-known importation.

Also, hosiery, gloves, travelling shirts, shirts and drawers, suspenders, umbrellas, tailors' trimmings, etc., etc. 11 2 3t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.

On Monday Morning.

November 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 2 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale No. 529 Chesnut street.

HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR FURNITURE, Covered in Fine Hair Cloth, Reps and Plush; Six Elegant Walnut Chamber Suits, Superior Walnut and Oak Dining-room Furniture, Piano Fortes, Handsomely Framed French Plate Mirrors, Fine Oil Paintings, Handsome Brussels and other Carpets, China and Glassware, Superior Fireproof Safes, Stoves, etc.

On Wednesday Morning.

Nov. 3, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, very excellent Household Furniture, etc. 11 1 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street.

SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE, FINE CARPETS, LARGE FRENCH PLATE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, PIANO FORTES, CABINET ORGAN, LACE AND OTHER CURTAINS, FIREPROOF CHEST, SILVER PLATED WARE, ETC.

On Friday Morning.

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of Superior Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Library Furniture, from families declining housekeeping.

STOCK OF NEW CABINET FURNITURE.

At same time will be sold, the Stock of a Cabinet-maker declining business, consisting of parlor and chamber suits, wardrobes, sideboards, secretary and bookcases, etc. 11 2 3t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8·15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3·15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5·30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

September 16, 1869. 9 20

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICE, NO. 105 S. FIFTH STREET

(Two doors below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencice.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards	2 per cent
" 100 "	3 "
" 300 "	4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

PATRICIDE.

The Trial of Marshall K. Evans for the Murder of His Father.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Peirce and Paxson.

This morning the prison dock contained a single inmate, Marshall K. Evans, who was before the bar of the Court to answer for the life of his father, Thomas L. Evans, which it is alleged he took feloniously in August last in Tenth street, below Pine. This prisoner is a young man of medium stature, fair complexion, sandy hair and beard, and soft blue eyes, and a mild, gentle looking young man. His manner bespoke a respectable and refined breeding, his dress was neat, and he conducted himself with the greatest composure and apparent self-control. He was represented by General C. H. T. Collis and Judge William S. Strong.

The questions of conscientious scruples upon the subject of capital punishment indicated that the Commonwealth would ask for a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

There was but little challenging, and a jury was obtained from the regular panel and sworn to try the issue.

District Attorney Gibbons opened the case for the Commonwealth, stating the facts of the case as he expected to prove them:—On the 24th of August last Thomas L. Evans was living at the house of Mrs. Belcher, No. 306 S. Tenth street, and soon after breakfast on that morning the prisoner, his son, approached him, revolver in hand, and fired five separate discharges into his body, and he expired in a few moments. This was one of the saddest events that had ever occurred in this community, the case of a son coolly and deliberately taking the life of a kind and indulgent father; no provocation had been given, and the last words spoken by the dying man were words of affection and solicitude for his son. To this charge the prisoner had pleaded not guilty, and it was not for the Commonwealth to anticipate his defense; the witnesses would therefore be at once examined and the circumstances of the revolting deed be laid before the jury.

Dr. E. B. Shapleigh, Coroner's physician, sworn—I made a post mortem examination of the body of Thomas L. Evans on the 24th of August last and discovered five gunshot wounds; four of these wounds were in the trunk of the body, two of them necessarily fatal, and two very dangerous, though not necessarily mortal; the fifth wound was in the middle of the right foot, and not mortal; the abdomen was filled with blood, and the immediate cause of death was hemorrhage and the shock received by the system; the deceased came to his death by violence caused by the wounds I have described; I made the examination early in the forenoon, and I believe the corpse was not entirely cold.

Joseph Sansom, interpreter of this court, sworn—I knew the deceased, and have frequently seen the prisoner; he was a son of the deceased; I was present at the post mortem, and recognized the body as that of Thomas L. Evans.

Miss Celina A. Belcher sworn—I lived at No. 306 South Tenth street in August last; Mr. Thomas L. Evans was the head of the family; I was there about 20 minutes of 8 o'clock on the morning of August 24 last, when he lost his life; we were all at the breakfast table when the prisoner came down to breakfast; Thomas L. Evans, Mary L. Evans, Rachel and Julia Evans, his daughters, and myself were at the table in the dining-room down stairs in the back building; the kitchen was right back of the dining-room; this house had three stories and an attic; the back building had two stories and an attic; we had just sat down to breakfast, but had finished breakfast when Mr. Evans was shot; I was in the pantry, which is right of the dining-room at the end of the hall leading into the dining-room; while I was in the pantry heard the shooting going on; heard four or five shots; I came right out and saw Mr. Thomas L. Evans holding on to the pantry door; he held on but a few moments and fell to the floor; I saw only his son Marshall there at the time; he was standing in the entry outside the dining-room door; he looked very wild, his eyes looked larger than usual, but didn't speak a word; he was looking at me trying to support his father; he had a pistol in his hand still aiming it at his father; I supported the dying man until two men came and helped me to carry him into the parlor, where he died; he lived perhaps twenty minutes; I can't tell.

Cross-examined—I had charge of the household; the door of the pantry opened in the entry towards the dining-room; Thomas L. Evans occupied the third-story front room immediately under Marshall's room; the prisoner is a married man; his wife had been staying at my house on and off a few days at a time, but was not there that morning.

Rachel S. Evans sworn—I am a sister of the prisoner; I saw him on the morning my father lost his life; I was at home that morning; I heard the report of fire-arms in the house about twenty minutes before eight o'clock; I heard at least four shots, and ran from the kitchen into the dining-room and saw father in the vestibule and Marshall firing; by vestibule I mean the space between the front door and the entry; I also saw my father at the dining-room door two or three minutes afterwards; I did not see him go from the vestibule to the dining-room door; when I saw him at the latter place Marshall was standing at the mantelpiece in the dining-room; Miss Belcher and a colored man were with my father; between the times that I saw father at the vestibule and at the dining-room door, I was in the yard; when I saw Marshall firing he was in the vestibule a few steps from father; my father was between him and the door, and Marshall was firing at him; I had seen my father about five minutes before this, and he was perfectly well then.

Cross-examined—My father was dressed to go out and had his hat on; I ran into the yard to get help.

Mary S. Evans sworn—I was at home on the morning my father was killed, and heard firing; I was then in the kitchen; I rushed into the dining-room, and saw father standing in the vestibule and Marshall standing near him firing at him four or five times; there was no other firing in our house that morning; I ran down the alley into Clinton street, and beckoned for help; I was gone about three minutes, I suppose; I returned into the house and saw Miss Belcher supporting father, assisted by a colored man.

No cross-examination.

Here the Commonwealth closed.

The Defense—Insanity.

General Collis opened the case for the prisoner, reading from our penal code the definition of murder, which says that the perpetrator, in order to be liable to the penalty of death, must be a person of sound memory, will, and discretion. Though, taking the case as most strongly against his client, he would admit that the jury must primarily presume him to be sane, yet it would be shown by the most conclusive proof that at the time of this heart-rending occurrence he was a raving madman, and unaccountable for his acts.

General Collis then proceeded to give the following graphic narrative of the prisoner's malady:—

Marshall Key Evans is about 28 years of age. During more than half of his life he has been afflicted with chronic rheumatism, which has so crippled him as to partially deprive him of the use of both feet. This physical infirmity has in time produced its almost invariable result, a diseased mind. In this particular case the disease has assumed the character of hallucinations and delusions, and first alarmed his family and friends about eighteen months or two years ago. At that time he was in business with Mr. Charles M. Derrickson at the corner of Ridge avenue and Spring Garden street. Mr. Derrickson will tell you that at that time so alarming became his conduct that he was unable to leave him alone in charge of the store; that his father, the deceased, found it necessary to call for and take his son home in the evening; and that ultimately Mr. Derrickson was compelled to dissolve his partnership with the prisoner owing to the deranged condition of his mind. At this period his insanity manifested itself in the belief that he was being dogged and pursued by men who desired to take his life or do him some bodily harm. He suspected every man whom he saw loitering in the streets, and armed himself for his protection.

He grew better, howeve[illegible] own traces of a dis[illegible] knew h[illegible] and although occasionally [illegible] mind were observed by those who [illegible] they did not again become the subject of remark until about the time of the death of his only child. Dr. Post, the physician who attended the child in its last illness, will relate to you much better than I can the evidences of insanity which he developed during the period of that domestic affliction, convincing this professional gentleman beyond all doubt that he was at that time of unsound mind. Mr. Bringhurst, the undertaker who interred his child, will detail to you the strange conduct of the prisoner upon that occasion, which so impressed Mr. Bringhurst that he will not hesitate to express the opinion that he was then insane. For some time after this the prisoner's mind was filled with the idea that certain parties desired to obtain possession of his child's body; he went to Laurel Hill, had the lid of the coffin removed and satisfied himself that the remains of his child were still there. He did not tell the Superintendent at the cemetery why he did this, but with all the cunning of a lunatic assumed that it was simply to satisfy a fatherly care over the remains of his child; he did, however, confide to a person whom he trusted beyond all others, why he had done this. It was because he believed his wife's father would spend $200 to get possession of the body. From this period down to the sad occurrence which brings him to the bar of this court he was out of employment, and his mind relapsed into that morbid condition which culminated in insanity of the worst and most dangerous character. He suspected everybody around him, his suspicions being the most intense against those who were most closely allied to him by blood or social ties. He believed that his time had come and that his life was to be taken by members of his own family who had conspired together for that purpose.

Recently the prisoner had resided with his father, three sisters, and Miss Belcher, the lady who managed the household at No. 306 South Tenth street; the only other inmate of the house was the domestic, Eliza Elliott. On Saturday, the 21st of August last, Mrs. Evans, the wife of the prisoner, paid a visit to her uncle, Mr. Stephen N. Winslow, the proprietor of the Philadelphia *Commercial List*, who resides at Riverside, N. J. The prisoner remained at his father's house that night, and at 11 o'clock alarmed the family by reporting that a man had entered the house through the trap-door in the back attic room, and that he had heard him. Search was made by the family, without, of course, finding anybody. During this time the prisoner was very much excited and wild, so much so that his father did not permit him to remain alone, but made him come down to the third story and sleep in his room; he talked to his father wildly about men being after his life, but his father not encouraging him in this, he became silent and sullen; he did not sleep during the whole of that night, but got out of bed twice and sat on the floor; he left the house very early the next morning, and took the boat at Chesnut street wharf for Beverly, which is four miles from Riverside; he was met at Beverly by Mr. Winslow, his wife's uncle; Mr. Winslow will tell you that the prisoner was very much excited, so much so that he asked him if he had been drinking. He replied no; he hadn't tasted a drop; and then in an incoherent and wild manner described an imaginary trouble he had had with a man who insulted him and tried to rob him while he was waiting at Walnut street wharf. He said to Mr. Winslow, "If you had been there you would have cut him to pieces." Mr. Winslow, appreciating his condition, gently reminded him that the boat left from Chesnut street and not Walnut street wharf. To this he made no reply, excepting that he had not slept for several nights, and that he thought a full glass of whisky would do him good. Mr. Winslow thereupon took him to the hotel; but instead of drinking a full glass of whisky, he took barely a thimblefull; during the drive in Mr. Winslow's wagon from Beverly to Riverside he again reiterated the occurrence at Walnut street wharf, and complained bitterly that some one was always pursuing him, adding that he always went prepared to defend himself, and exhibiting to Mr. Winslow the shoemaker's knife which has been put in evidence; his conduct continued morose, ill-natured, and remarkably singular, to use Mr. Winslow's own language, during the rest of the day; after tea he complained of a cramp in his stomach, believing himself to have been poisoned, and very early in the evening retired to his room with his wife, in advance of any other member of the family.

What happened in that room during that fearful night, I shall not be permitted to disclose to you. His wife, who was the only witness present, is not allowed to be heard in this case, but, gentlemen, when you have heard what followed this upon the next day, you will be able to form some idea of the dangerous ordeal through which that poor woman passed, and you will believe with me that between sunset and sunrise she had lived through a lifetime of most harrowing dread and suspense.

During the night Mr. Winslow's sleep was disturbed by noises in this room, and so much was Mrs. Winslow alarmed that she went to the room door, and anxious to ascertain the cause of this unusual disturbance, endeavored to look through the key-hole, but found it had been stopped up. Early the next morning, Mr. Winslow will tell you, he went to the bed-room which had been occupied by the prisoner and his wife, and found the contents of the room in utter confusion. Becoming alarmed, he went in pursuit of the prisoner, assisted by the servants and the members of his family, but was unable to find either Evans or his wife.

Taking a hasty breakfast he started for the railroad depot, which is three or four hundred yards from his house, and there he found the prisoner, looking wild, excited and crazy, holding his wife tightly by the wrist, while she, poor creature, pale and haggard from her restless night, without bonnet or shawl, her hair streaming loosely down her shoulders, stood frightened and trembling in his grasp. After some conversation, in which Mr. Winslow expressed his opinion freely upon Evans' behavior, Mr. Winslow and the prisoner got on the train and came to Philadelphia. Mrs. Evans returned to the house, promising to come down in the next train.

Arriving in Philadelphia, the prisoner immediately repaired to Dr. Posey's, at 1105 Arch street, and inquired of the servant whether the doctor was in. Although told he was not in, he walked into the parlor, examined his face and mouth at the looking-glass, and told the servant, in a wild and excited manner, that he had been poisoned, putting his hands upon his stomach to indicate that he suffered pain. He left there, saying he would return in a short time. He did not return, however, but went at once to his father's physician, Dr. Vandyke, in Pine street, above Tenth, where he rang the bell violently, and being admitted, rushed hurriedly up stairs to the doctor's office, and commenced impatiently pacing the floor to and fro.

Dr. Vandyke, who was eating his breakfast in the room below, being attracted by his restlessness, and by the announcement that he was the son of Thomas L. Evans, left his breakfast table and went up stairs to him. Evans met him at the office door with the excited remark:—"I have been poisoned; can you cure me?" The doctor, anxious, of course, to hear his whole case before he ventured any advice, asked him the circumstances, to which the prisoner responded:—"The less you ask about that the better, for you might have to tell more than you would 'like some time;" the doctor supposing this alluded to some domestic matter, assured him he did not want to pry into his family matters. The prisoner then again excitedly asked, "Can you cure me; can you do nothing for me?" whereupon the doctor made him sit down, and asked him the usual questions, with the view of ascertaining from the symptoms what character of poison, if any, he had taken; in answer to these questions, prisoner stated that he had come down from Riverside to see the doctor; that on the day before at dinner he had eaten poison, and showed the doctor a sore on his under lip, which he said was caused by it, but which, the doctor will tell you, looked as though caused by compressing the lip oper the teeth, or by a nervous biting of the inside of the lip. He told the doctor he "had not slept for several nights," that he "had a pain over the bowels, but no looseness of bowels;" that he had "eaten a portion of a cigar to make him vomit off the poison, and that he had vomited."

After examining his patient with a great deal of scrutiny and care, his conversation, his manner, his look, and his whole demeanor satisfied him that he labored under an insane delusion, and had not been poisoned at all. He assured Evans that he could cure him, which assurance seemed to satisfy him, gave him a simple wash for his mouth, and advised him to take rest. During this interview at Dr. Vandyke's, there came another ring at the door-bell, which greatly aggravated the excitement of the unfortunate prisoner, who, rushing to the office door and looking down stairs, inquired nervously, "Is it anybody after me?" Just as he was leaving the doctor's he drew from his pocket the shoemaker's knife, told the doctor he had had it in his hand all night, and with the glare and manner of a maniac, described how he would have used it, in case of necessity. Dr. Vandyke will tell you that he now became alarmed for his own personal safety, and kept his eye closely upon the prisoner until he had left the house. I need not say to you, gentlemen, and I suppose I will not be permitted to prove the fact, but in justice to Dr. Vandyke it ought to be known that he at once communicated this sad discovery to the members of the prisoner's family. How it was received, or what action the prisoner's father determined to take in consequence of this professional information, the law will not permit me to disclose; but as men of common sense, you, gentlemen can presume what a prudent parent would have done under the circumstances. The next morning Dr. Vandyke was told that a young man had shot his father in the neighborhood, and he immediately, in his own mind, realized who were the parties to the sad event.

We next find him at his father's house. Miss Belcher first met him and bade him good morning, and asked him how he felt. He told *her* the story of the poison, accusing his wife and her uncle of administering it to him. Miss Belcher remonstrated with him, but he replied only by reiterating his delusion and insisting that, when his wife arrived, she should not be admitted to the house. He inquired for his sisters and was told that they were in the third story.

He went to them and in an excited and mysterious manner exclaimed:—"I have been poisoned; don't tell Julia (meaning his younger sister). He showed them his lip, and accused his wife of poisoning him in a fit of jealousy. He now described partially what had happened between his wife and himself, during the preceding night at Riverside—describing how he had held her tightly all night with one hand, while with the other he held the knife at her throat, and added—as though relieved, that no blood had been shed. "I was afraid one or the other of us would have to go." His poor sisters became terribly alarmed. They believed that their own brother was indeed a raving maniac. His wife arrived shortly after this, and she gave her account of what took place at Riverside upon that fearful night. As I said before, gentlemen, you are not permitted to hear her statement of it, which I much regret. He met his wife pleasantly enough, and she, like a true woman, endeavored to minister to his malady, preparing for him a hop pillow and other such things, all of which he persistently declined to use, but left the house, forbidding his wife to accompany him.

He returned home with his father at dinner time and there it was Mr. Evans heard, for the first time, what had happened at Riverside during the previous night. The prisoner was very restless and excitable during the whole of that afternoon, becoming more so towards evening, and partaking of little or no nourishment during the whole time. After tea, the deceased went to Dr. Vandyke's and procured some medicine for his son, but the son refused to take it when offered to him. About 11 o'clock the family retired, Mr. Evans taking his son to his own room.

From that hour until daylight in the morning the prisoner's conduct was that of a maniac; he threatened to take his father's life; accused his father of being in league with his sister against him; said he was going to have it out, and that if his father attempted to get up he would throw the pitcher at him; rushed down stairs with the pitcher in his hand, and seized the knife which he had left in the sitting-room; his father followed him, and they remained down stairs together until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, when the prisoner rushed wildly up stairs to the front attic and shut the door violently. His poor father entreated him to come down, but in vain, the prisoner having secured the bolts of his room, as we shall show you, with his tooth-brush and a wedge made from a piece of a cigar [illegible] not permitted to show you [illegible] I am [illegible] consultation held betw[illegible] result of the sorrow-strick[illegible] this afflicted father and the [illegible] young girls; but, you may rely, they came [illegible] breakfast table that morning convinced that some step must at once be taken for their own personal safety. At breakfast the prisoner continued sullen and morose, and ate little or nothing. What happened after breakfast you have already heard.

We think, gentlemen, we can safely ask you, after proving all these facts, that you relieve this unfortunate man from all responsibility of this deed without leaving the jury-box, if the Commonwealth's officers themselves do not direct you so to do. I mean this literally, for it may be some comfort to these afflicted ladies to feel that no doubt existed upon the minds of this jury even for a moment of time.

Pennsylvania statutory offense of murder.

Common law definition of murder.

"Sound memory and discretion."

We admit the killing.

We deny sound memory and discretion.

This phrase means that "if the prisoner labored under a disease of the mind sufficient to prevent him from exercising proper control over his actions" he lacks the essential element of responsibility for this offense.

I state the rule most severely against my client when I say

1. That you must presume him to have been sane.
2. That the burden is upon us to show you beyond reasonable doubt that he was not of sound mind.

Stephen S. Winslow sworn—In August last I resided at Riverside, New Jersey; the prisoner married my niece; on Sunday, August 21, the prisoner came down to Riverside to see his wife, and I met him when he came off the boat; I noticed that he was paler than usual, and was nervous and excited; I asked him what was the matter, and he said he had not slept any the night before; I told him he had better take something, to which he replied that he thought a glass full of whisky would do him good; I took him to a hotel, where, instead of taking a glass full, he drank only about a thimble-full, and then we started to my house in my carriage. He here told me that some one had abused and insulted him, and attempted to rob him when the boat left Walnut street wharf, and that if I had been there he would have cut the men to pieces, drawing open his coat and showing me a shoemaker's knife, which he said he would have used. I reminded him that the boat left Chesnut street wharf, and not Walnut street, and that it was rather cowardly to carry such a weapon; he replied that persons were constantly pursuing him to injure him. During the rest of the ride he was sullen; after supper he walked up and down the lawn, complaining of pain in his stomach, and saying that he had been poisoned at the supper table; I offered him several remedies, but he refused peremptorily to take anything; he retired with his wife quite early, about 8 o'clock, in advance of the rest of the family; about midnight my wife aroused me, and said there was a noise in the prisoner's room; I was again disturbed by a noise coming from that room; I went to the room next morning, and the prisoner and his wife had left it before 6 o'clock; I found everything in confusion, the carpets torn up at the corners, trunks pulled out into the floor, and the table removed from the corner in which it usually stood into the middle of the room; I had a search made for the prisoner and his wife, but without success; after breakfast I went to the railroad station about three hundred yards distant, and found them inside the station, he holding her by the hand; she had nothing on but an old gown and pair of slippers, and her hair was streaming down her back; I asked him why he had not made his appearance at breakfast, and his wife answered that he was unwell; at that moment the train appeared, and he took his seat in the car just in front of me, and was very sullen during the trip; I parted from him at Front and Walnut streets, and did not see him again until he was in the lock-up; his conduct certainly was very erratic, but I am hardly competent to judge of his condition.

Cross-examined—I did not ascertain whether his statements were true or false; his conduct on that particular day was so extraordinary as at once to arrest my attention; he was not, to my knowledge, addicted to drinking; his wife did not accompany him to town, but came down in the next train; I made no communication of this occurrence to his family; my impression on that day was that his mind was deranged; he is naturally of a cheerful disposition.

Dr. Edw. B. Vandyke sworn—I reside at No. 1012 Pine street; I recognize the prisoner; I saw him the day before the occurrence; on the morning of August 23, the bell rang violently; the servant answered it, seemingly in great haste, and then walked about the office in an uneasy manner; I went up and met him at the door, and he seemed quite excited, saying, "Doctor, I have been poisoned; can you cure me?" I told him to sit down and be calm, and that it would be necessary for me to know the nature of the poison before I could antidote him, which had no immediate effect upon his conduct; he did, however, sit down, and I asked him who gave him the poison; he said I had better not ask him too much about it, for I might have to repeat it, and would not like to do so.

I inquired no further into this; he said he had tasted something sour in his dinner the day before, and showed me a sore on the inside of his lip, which looked to me as if it had been produced by a constant practice of compressing his lip against his teeth, and not by any corrosive poison; he said he had some pain in his stomach, but his countenance gave no evidence of any suffering; I asked if the poison had caused him to vomit or purge, and he replied that he had vomited freely by having eaten the half of a cigar; I discovered no symptom of poison; I came to the conclusion that he was deranged in his mind, and told him I thought I could give him something that could cure him, which seemed to quiet him; he would repeatedly ask me in an excited manner, "Can you cure me? can you cure me?" during this conversation the bell rang, and he jumped up and leaned forward and asked wildly, "Is any one after us?" I gave him a little wash for his mouth and told him to go home; just before leaving he pulled from his pocket a shoemaker's knife and said, "Doctor, I have kept this in my hand all night to prevent those persons from injuring me, and had they attempted it, I certainly would have used it." he flourished the knife around and became more excited in his manner; I kept an eye on him for fear he should take some false notion that I wished to injure him; I went around to his house and told his family that I thought he was insane, and should be locked up or very strictly watched; his father said he thought he could manage Marshall, and if he could not he would let me know; I have an opinion that the prisoner was of unsound mind; I have no doubt upon the subject.

The Court here took a recess.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Thermometrical.—From the record kept at the Pennsylvania Hospital we have gleaned the following statistical information in reference to the state of the weather during the month of October. The thermometer there indicated the following figures, the maximum and minimum being taken:—

Days of month.	Max.	Min.	Remarks.
1	74	54	Clear.
2	79	58	Fog, cloudy, light rain.
3	72	64	Showery.
4	69	57	Heavy rain.
5	63	53	Clear.
6	60	49	Clear.
7	64	48	Clear.
8	68	50	Clear.
9	73	51	Rain, cloudy.
10	66	58	Clear.
11	64	51	Cloudy.
12	71	55	Rainy.
13	56	47	Rainy at times.
14	58	43	Partially clear.
15	61	49	Clear.
16	56	46	Clear.
17	60	42	Clear.
18	56	46	Clear.
19	50	43	Cloudy all day.
20	49	40	Partially clear.
21	53	38	Clear, white frost.
22	57	47	Cloudy and rain.
23	65	49	Clear.
24	61	43	Rainy.
25	45	37	Cloudy in morning.
26	48	35	Clear.
27	44	35	White frost.
28	46	39	Cloudy afternoon.
29	45	39	Cloudy.
30	42	35	Rain in afternoon.
31	42	34	Clear and icy.

The 3d was the occasion of the greatest and most destructive freshet ever known here, and extending through New York and New England—greater in the Eastern States than here. At Springfield (Mass.) 8 inches of rain fell, and in New York 4·21 inches.

On the night of the 25th and 26th the weather was so severe that the frost killed the dahlias and some of the other tender plants.

Local Odds and Ends.—The monthly exhibition of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society comes off to-night.

—The prison calendar, as furnished to Judge Peirce yesterday, contains about one hundred and twenty cases, twelve, or one-tenth of the whole number, being charges of murder.

—The dedication of the Lyle Monument will take place about the first of the year. It is proposed that on this occasion the entire fire department parade in citizen's dress.

—Messrs. Benjamin F. Wright, John F. Shermer, and James M. Stewart, Building Inspectors, paid their annual visit yesterday to the theatres and Academy of Music.

—The steamer Felton, sunk in the Delaware some time since, has been hauled off the rocks, and is now lying on the beach high and dry.

—The Lombard and South Streets Passenger Railway stockholders held their annual meeting this morning.

—The stockholders of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company meet this afternoon.

—Yesterday being All Saints' Day, it was celebrated in a number of churches.

—There is an insurance of $126,000 on the Academy of Music.

Passenger Railroad Cars Licensed.—The statement below shows the number of cars belonging to the various Passenger Railway Companies licensed by the city:—

Name of Co.	No. of Cars.	Amount Paid.
Second and Third Streets	64	$3,300
Fourth and Eighth Streets	40	2,000
Fifth and Sixth Streets	45	2,250
Union	65	3,250
Tenth and Eleventh Streets	28	1,400
Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets	20	1,000
Seventeenth and Nineteenth Sts	15	750
Lombard and South Streets	14	700
Spruce and Pine Streets	13	650
Chesnut and Walnut Streets	38	1,900
Girard College and Ridge Avenue	20	1,000
Arch St., Race and Vine Sts., etc	40	2,000
Market Street	53	2,650
Coates and Green Streets	26	1,300
	481	$24,150

In addition to the above the following vehicles have also been licensed by the [illegible] Highway Department:—Wa[illegible], 2535; Drays, 357; Carts, 694; Hacks, [illegible], making a total of 3825.

Homicide.—On the 26th of September Peter Vercheller, aged forty-one years, was beaten at a tavern near Front and Pine streets. He was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital the same day in an unconscious state, and remained in that condition until the time of his death, which occurred this morning. Deceased resided in Griscom street, above Pine. He leaves a wife and children. Efforts have been made to secure the arrest of the assailants of Mr. Vercheller, but without effect.

Police Appointments.—This morning Mayor Fox announced the following appointments on the police force:—Third district, F. P. Shane; Seventh district, Charles H. McLaughlin; Delaware Harbor, George W. Dougherty and Martin Wibel; Reserve, John O'Grady and Reuben Brittan.

Trifling Fire.—About three o'clock this morning a fire broke out in an ash barrel in the yard of Ligget's liquor store, No. 1136 Market street. Lieutenant Gercke discovered the flames and extinguished them.

Robbed a Boat.—John Holt has been committed by Alderman Beitler for robbing a skiff in the Delaware, near Poplar street wharf, of a number of small articles. He was arrested by Delaware Harbor Policeman Schuman.

House Robbery.—The house of Mr. Sunderland, at Sixty-seventh and Haverford streets, was entered last night and robbed of a lot of clothing and $50 in money. The thieves effected an entrance by means of "nippers" applied to the key of the door.

Fell Dead.—An unknown white man went into a beer saloon, at No. 727 North Second street, about eight o'clock this morning. He was taken with hemorrhage of the lungs, and died in twenty minutes.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Our West India Squadron—Another Iron-clad to Strengthen It—Cabinet Meeting To-day.

EUROPE.

Demonstrations in Paris—Changes in the Spanish Cabinet—A Stir in Diplomatic Circles.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.

The President

received no visitors to-day but Congressmen.

Cabinet Meeting.

At noon the Cabinet met, all the members present except the Secretary of the Navy, who is still in Philadelphia. The new Secretary of War attended the Cabinet meeting for the first time to-day.

The West Indian Fleet.

The Miantonomah, one of the most powerful ironclads in the navy, has been ordered to join the West India squadron. It is the opinion of Admiral Porter that the naval force of the United States now in Cuban waters is sufficient to clean out the entire Spanish navy. The forts at Havana, in the opinion of our naval officers, would be of no account in resisting the passage of our ironclads into the harbor.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Elections Progressing Quietly—Premature Rejoicings.

New York, Nov. 2.—The election is progressing very quietly, though quite a large vote is being polled. The weather is delightful. Only a few fights have occurred thus far, and but one or two arrests have been made for illegal voting. A large omnibus, with six horses attached, is at City Hall ready to carry policemen wherever their services may be required. The excitement, such as it is, is confined entirely to the local tickets.

It is said Horace Greeley is running largely ahead of his ticket. In Brooklyn it is also very quiet, though an unusually heavy vote is being cast for such an unimportant election. It is estimated that over 40,000 votes will be polled there. The *Evening Democrat* claims 14,000 majority on the State ticket.

In Jersey City the election is progressing quietly, the contest being mainly on City Clerk, there being two Democratic candidates and one Republican. There is considerable feeling on that issue.

The Money and Stock Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The stringency in the money market has abated, and the rates are now 6@7, with fair demand.

The consolidation of the Central and Hudson, of which so much was expected, proved to be a dead failure, and both stocks are down considerably. Central reached 178, but rallied again to 181. Other stocks are off, in sympathy with the Vanderbilts.

The gold market shows great weakness, and the premium is lower than at any time since 1865, 127⅝. The tendency of the market is lower. It has not yet been decided whether the Exchange Bank will resume business or not.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Fire in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Nov. 2.—The loss by the fire at the Abbott Rolling Mill last night was $100,000, and insured for $40,000 in the following Baltimore offices:—Franklin, $5000; Monumental, $5000; Atlantic, $5000; and Potomac, $5000. About six hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

The Election.

The election to-day is progressing very quietly.

Obituary.

Baltimore, Nov. 2.—Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe, ex-Governor of Kentucky and Postmaster-General under President Tyler, died in Howard county, Maryland, at the residence of his son-in-law, on Sunday evening.

FROM EUROPE.

A New Ambassador.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

Paris, Nov. 2.—The newly appointed Ambassador from Prussia arrived to-day.

Paris Crowds.

A great crowd of people are assembled at Mount Martre Cemetery. The police are on hand in force, qut their services are apparently not needed.

The Spanish Cabinet.

Madrid, Nov. 2.—The Cabinet has been in part reconstructed. Martos has been appointed Foreign Secretary, and Feguorald, Minister of Finance.

This Evening's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

Havre, Nov. 2—3·30 P. M.—Cotton opens active and firm on the spot at 148f. on the spot and afloat at 137f. 50.

Paris, Nov. 2—3 P. M.—The Bourse is now flat. Rentes, 71f. 30c.

FURNITURE.

CAUTION! BEWARE!

FURNITURE!

THE TRICK OF TRADE EXPOSED.

It has been a plan of certain small houses in the Furniture trade to give 5 or even 10 per cent. commission to parties from other trades and stores bringing or sending customers to them, and then charging the purchasers a higher price for their furniture, or else sending them an inferior article.

This is to caution parties not to go to stores where they are thus slily recommended by these interested advisers Messrs. Gould & Co. do not pay any commission to carpet stores, or any others, and can therefore afford to sell cheaper, and give their customers the full benefit of this saving.

They have by honorable dealing secured the largest Furniture Trade in the city, and hope to merit its continuance.

GOULD & CO.,
N. E. Corner of NINTH and MARKET Streets, and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street. 10 23 1st

FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS,
AT THEIR
NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET.
Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 29 3mrp

FURNITURE.

J. LUTZ,
No. 121 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET.
I am selling off my entire stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
AT LOW RATES,
On account of retiring from business.
Please call and examine. 10 22 ftuth3m

FOURTH EDITION

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Earthquakes in Germany—Exportation of American Specie—The Empress of France and the Suez Canal.

FROM EUROPE.

Heavy Shocks of Earthquake.

Frankfort, Nov. 2.—Quite heavy shocks of earthquake were felt last evening throughout Germany, and particularly in Darmstadt, Weisbaden, Mayence, and Frankfort.

American Breadstuffs.

London, Nov. 2.—The *Times* to-day, in its money article, comments on the rapid increase of importations of wheat from the United States. The most interesting question, the writer says, is the extent to which it can be kept up in competition with Russia and Central Europe when the railways in that section are fully developed. The great question for the United States to consider in this connection is the reduction of freight and other charges, and the enlargement of communications with the Mississippi.

The Suez Canal.

London, Nov. 2.—A despatch from Alexandria states that Mr. Pauline has surveyed the Suez Canal and finds that the water is twenty feet in the shallowest part, and the captain of the Imperial yacht Aigle has informed the Empress that he cannot make the passage through the canal, as his vessel draws more than twenty feet of water. The Empress insists that new soundings be made, and says that if the Aigle be not able to go through, a vessel of lighter draft must be procured, as she is determined to pass through the canal.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Avondale Fund.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Nov. 2.—William S. Huntington, Treasurer of the fund for the relief of the Avondale sufferers, of this city, transmitted to-day $499·18 as the result of the proceeds of the concert by the Arion Club, and contributions from officers and employes of the Navy Yard.

BUTTERFIELD.

Investigation of the Charges Against Him.

Washington correspondence of the New York *Herald* says:—

Secretary Boutwell and Solicitor Banfield, of the Treasury Department, were closeted with the President for a long time to-day. It is understood that the matter under consideration was the recent visit of the Solicitor to New York concerning the examination into the charges against General Butterfield. It is reported that Solicitor Banfield prepared a written report. Mr. Boutwell says this is not true. All the report made was a verbal one to the Secretary, the main points of which were rehearsed to the President to-day. The trouble is, there has been no formal investigation ordered in General Butterfield's case. Mr. Banfield was simply sent over to look into the matter in an informal way, and see what was in the stories circulated against Butterfield. If an investigation is gone into it will have to be by a Committee of Congress or some commission having power to send for persons and papers and compel the attendance of witnesses. The Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Banfield are unusually reticent about the result of whatever examination he made in New York, and refuse to allow it to be published for the present. In the meantime Mr. Boutwell is still on the hunt for an Assistant Treasurer. All the gentlemen to whom it has been tendered have declined it, with the exception (it is said) of Charles J. Folger. The story at the Treasury Department is that he is turning the matter over in his mind. But it is feared that if he learns as much about the Sub-Treasury as Cisco and Van Dyck know, he will follow the example of the other gentlemen and decline. The chief trouble about the office is that the Assistant Treasurer is not only responsible for his own conduct, but for that of every clerk in his office. If a clerk absconds with funds entrusted to him the Assistant Treasurer must make it good. General Butterfield has a case now pending in the department, where one of the clerks ran off with several hundred dollars. Under these arrangements few capable, honest men want the office.

OBITUARY.

Sir Richard Grosvenor, Marquis of Westminster.

A despatch from London dated yesterday reports the death of the Marquis of Westminster, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. The deceased nobleman was born on the 27th of January, 1795, his father being Sir Robert, who was created Marquis of Westminster in 1831. The family is one of the oldest and most distinguished in Great Britain, descending from illustrious ancestors who flourished in Normandy as far back as the year 912, and were indirectly related to William the Conqueror, with whom the founder of the English Grosvenors came over to England. The immediate ancestors of the late Marquis were first ennobled in 1621, when Sir Richard Grosvenor was created a baronet. In 1761 another Sir Richard was elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Grosvenor of Eaton, county palatine of Chester, and in 1784 was advanced to the dignities of Viscount Belgrave and Earl Grosvenor. The subject of this sketch was not distinguished in politics, although he possessed a great deal of influence. He succeeded his father in February, 1845, becoming the possessor of probably the largest estate in England. His wealth was enormous, yielding, it is said, an annual income of nearly three millions of dollars. The manner in which this vast fortune was obtained was remarkable.

The first Earl Grosvenor was in comparatively slender circumstances, but was the owner of a large tract of low, marshy land in Westminster, which yielded him but little and which was regarded as of little value. The rapid growth of London towards the land attracted the attention of a master builder named Cubitt, who leased a number of the unproductive acres, turned them into city lots and began erecting houses. The value of the property now increased with marvellous rapidity. Upon it was built the present aristocratic portion of London known as Pimlico and Belgravia. Cubitt acquired immense wealth by his enterprise; but the lucky owner obtained the lion's share. In a few years, it is stated, the lots leased by Cubitt will revert to the present owner, whose fortune will then be increased to probably $4,000,000 per annum.

We have already remarked that the deceased nobleman was not distinguished in politics. It may also be said that he was distinguished for his wealth alone, and for nothing more. He was at one time Lord Steward of the Household, and was Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Chester at the time of his death. In the House of Lords he was known as a kind of conservative liberal, who cared less for political questions than for his vast property. His eldest son and heir, however, who now succeeds to the title and estate, Hugh Lupus, Earl Grosvenor, has been for some years prominent as a member of Parliament in the liberal interest. He is regarded as a man of fine ability, has travelled extensively and was conspicuous during the recent reform agitation in England by his refusal to vote for the liberal measure.—*N. Y. Herald.*

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5000 Pa 6s 2 se	106½	100 sh Penna opg&i.	55¾
$1000 Read R 7s	102¾	500 sh Read R...2d.	47¾
$1000 City 6s, New.	104¾	100 do...rg&i.	47·81
100 sh Cata Pf.b30.	37¾	200 do......2d.	47¾
2 sh Cam & A R.	120	800 do.......ls.	47¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 Ph & E 7s.b5.		$500 Bel & D 2 m	80
lots	84¾	5 sh Leh V R	52¾
$1000 W Pa R bs.gua	79	100 sh Penna..c&p.	53¾

[*Received too late for Classification.*]

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 30, 1869.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.
The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.
11 3 t11 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM THE WEST.

Railroad Enterprises.

St. Louis, Nov. 2.—J. E. Peters, President of the Michigan Central, and J. Bridges, Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway, of Canada, have been here a day or two on business relating to the extension of the connections of their roads to St. Louis and other points in the West. They desire to run compromise guage cars from here to Portland, Maine, and make rates, if possible, which will induce shipments of flour and produce to Liverpool and other European ports via Portland.

Victims of the Stonewall Disaster.

The bodies of the following persons lost on the Stonewall have been recognized:—James A. Adams and Mike Kennly, stock dealers, of St. Louis; J. Doyle, J. P. Ames, John Hanley, Q. Condery, Joseph Laws, J. Kelly, N. O. Loot, Jared Coleman, and Peter Cunningham.

All the above named, except two, were deck passengers.

Fifteen hundred dollars in money has been found, and is with the authorities.

Destruction of Cars.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Chicago, Nov. 2.—The freight car paint shop of the Illinois Central Railroad, at Twenty-sixth street, was last night destroyed by fire. Sixteen freight cars were consumed in it. A passenger car of the Great Eastern Railroad was burned last night at the depot. The cause is said to have been a contact with an overheated stove-pipe.

The Election in Illinois.

The election is progressing here, and the greatest excitement prevails, but so far there has been no disturbance. It is expected that the vote will be very close. Both parties now claim to be ahead.

Supposed Suicide.

A young widow, Mrs. Mattie Templar, has been missing for some time, and the most distressing fears are entertained as to her fate, as she left a note saying "Good-bye" to her parents. It is thought that she committed suicide. She lost her husband in the army, and leaves two small children.

The Massachusetts Election.

Boston, Nov. 2.—At 1 P. M. Adams (Democrat) had in this city a plurality of nearly 500.

The chair manufactory of Adams & Holden, in Westminster, Mass., was burned yesterday. Loss, $30,000.

The United States steamer Pawnee left the Portsmouth Navy Yard to-day for Norfolk, to be used as a receiving ship.

Illness of General Wool.

Troy, N. Y., Nov. 2.—General John E. Wool is seriously ill at his residence in this city, and grave apprehensions are felt in regard to his recovery. He is eighty-six years old.

FROM EUROPE.

The Latest Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

London, Nov. 2—4·30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅜ for both money and account. American securities firmer; 5-20s of 1862, 83; of 1865, 81½; and of 1867, 83⅜; 10-40s, 77; Erie, 21½; Illinois Central, 97¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

Liverpool, Nov 2—4·30 P. M.—Upland Cotton, 12½d.; Orleans, 12½d.; sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 3000 for export and speculation. Turpentine, 26s. 9d.

London, Nov. 2—4·30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8¾d.@1s. 8½d. Linseed, £29 5s.

Frankfort, Nov. 2.—United States 5-20s closed firm at 88⅜.

Antwerp, Nov. 2.—Petroleum active and firm at 61 francs.

Glasgow, Nov. 2.—Arrived, steamship Ottawa, from Quebec.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
Elegant Brown-Stone
RESIDENCE,
WITH COACH HOUSE,
No. 1507 SPRUCE STREET.
Furniture new and will be included, if wished.
APPLY TO
J. NORRIS ROBINSON,
AT DREXEL & CO.'S,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
10 16 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE, NO. 2006 CHESNUT Street, the first-class marble-front Dwelling, with Mansard roof; replete with every modern convenience. FOX & BURKART, No. 221 S. FIFTH Street. 10 2. 5t*

TO RENT.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.—TO RENT, A fine Stone Stable and large Yard, at No. 4201 WALNUT Street. 11 2 tuth3t*

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THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
THE NE PLUS ULTRA
MINCED MEAT.
THIS FACT IS BEYOND QUESTION.
The undersigned is now ready to fill all orders for the above celebrated MINCED MEAT, so universally known all over the country.
JOSHUA WRIGHT,
S. W. CORNER
FRANKLIN and SPRING GARDEN
PHILADELPHIA.
For Sale by all Grocers. 10 8 tfrp

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN AND CUBAN TOURISTS.—Passports, prepared in conformity with the new requirements of the Stat Department, can be procured in twenty-four hours on application made, either in person or by letter, only at the Official Passport Bureau, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. Also, official lists of all Ministers, Diplomatic Agents, Consuls, and Consular Agents of th United States, who they are, where they are from and where they are located, furnished free of charge to applicants 7 30

LAND WARRANTS PROMPTLY PROCURED, PURCHASED, TRANSFERRED, LOCATED, AND SOLD.—Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30